Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {25 Cts for the Campaign

VOL. XX. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1888. NO 26

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

National Ticket.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PHILADELPHIA

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
AT LARGE—LEWIS PUGHE.....LACKAWANNA.
THOMAS DOLAN...PHILADELPHIA.

1 John H. Taggart.	15 John H. Grant.
2 John Wannamaker.	16 Wilson C. Kress.
3 Robert P. John.	17 David W. Clark.
4 Wm. C. Hamilton.	18 G. W. Hutchinson.
5 John S. McKinley.	19 John C. Lower.
6 Jos. R. T. Coats.	20 Jeremiah K. Miller
7 William S. Ellis.	21 George J. Elliott.
8 Edgar Pinchot.	22 Harry S. Paul.
9 Samuel L. Kurtz.	23 George Shires, Jr.
10 Not Reported.	24 P. S. Newyes.
11 William Connell.	25 John W. Wallace.
12 Wm G. Payne.	26 J. C. Sturtevant.
13 Peter E. Buck.	57 Joseph Thos. Jones.
16 Henry M. Bechtel.	28 L. M. Truxal.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

LET us rebuild the navy and have proper coast fortifications.

No discount on the Protective qualities of the Republican platform.

DEMOCRATIC civil service pretensions have been a mere burlesque and sham.

LETTER postage at one cent per ounce is what we will have if the Republican party triumphs.

IT is authoritatively stated that the Mugs wont wump so much this year as they did four years ago.

THE Republican party recognizes the free school as one of the great bulwarks of American institutions.

THE Democrtic party serves the interests of Europe; the Republican party is interested in the prosperity of America.

IF there is too large a surplus it can well be utilized in improving harbors and waterways and in paying the public debt.

"THE political power of the Morman church in the territories" says the Republican platform, "is a menace to free institutions."

THE total valuation of the real estate in Williamsport is $7,236,189; the total valuation in the county aggregates $16,358,105.

LARGE as is the pension list, there yet remain many deserving men or veterans' widows who have never received a dollar of pension money.

"THE peaceful recovery of Home Rule for Ireland" is what the Republicans of the United States wish for the residents of Erin's Isle.

WE favor an entire repeal of internal taxes rather than to give up any part of the protective system which has made our country so prosperous.

NO ONE can misunderstand this declaration in the Republican platform: *We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of Protection*

GRANT, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling were remembered by the Republican convention. Their names will ever be cherished with grateful love.

WE favor such immediate legislation as will exclude from our shores all foreign contract labor as well as Chinese labor, which are alien to our civilization and constitution.

HURRAH for protection to American industries. The people are aroused and will see that they are not destroyed by the Free Traders, headed by Grover Cleveland.

THE borough council of Emporium charged the ladies of Emanuel church ten dollars license for two home entertainments for the church. The ladies will appeal to the court.

"THE present Administration and the Democratic majority owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and by-laws of the United States."

The milk was not of the desired sweetness that morning, and Bobby set his glass away after a very little sip. "Mamma," he said presently. "What is it, Bobby?" "Some one has been feeding the cow on pickles."

TRIUMPH OF THE SOUTH.

The northern people are taught and believe in the Christian creed of forgiving past offenses. The Southern people have not progressed that far in Christian civilization, they still believing in the old Mosaic code of an "eye for an eye etc.," which incapacitates them from forgiving an injury, whether fancied or real. Consequently those lately in rebellion against this government look upon the forgiveness of their past crimes by the northern people as cowardice, and in a manner as a political regretfulness for having put down the late Southern democratic rebellion, hence the continual laudation of the late confederacy and its heroes. To show the readers of this journal the sentiments still prevailing in the south we quote from a public speech made by Gen. Bradley Johnson, a prominent Democratic statesman of Maryland, on the late confederate memorial day. After praising the cause, he said:

"The south is progressing. These old confederate soldiers and their descendants elect ninety out of every one hundred Congressmen, thirty-four United States. [Applause.] The Government of the United States is controlled by confederate soldiers. In 1890 Texas will send twenty-five men to Congress. The anxiety will be then not as to who can carry New York in the election, but who can win in Texas. [Applause.]

"Every confederate soldier carries with him chained to his heart a casket of his dead hopes and aspirations all through his life, as Douglass did the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, to show his devotion to the cause for which he fought. If the time should ever come, and it were necessary, there are 10,000 in Maryland who would stand for cause as Douglass did for Bruce. I have no sympathy with that slush and sentimentality that is always gushing over the other people. I won't do that. I recall the sentimentality exhibited by some just before the eightieth birthday of Jefferson Davis, a man who, of all the confederates, has been singled out by his enemies and branded by malice and prejudice and kept from his right. I cannot forget Jefferson Davis. He is a patient statesman and a hero. He is renowned for his patriotism. I hope he will go down to his grave with the disfranchisement his enemies have put upon him, for I am sure he has no desire for it to be otherwise, and would never accept the right of suffrage except by unanimous consent, of which there is not the remotest hope. Let him rest in his old age."

General Johnson roused his hearers to enthusiasm again when he declared: "The men who went with us after our flag are scattered all over the States of this Republic, and to day you can reckon on the fingers of your two hands all the deserters from the confederate cause after these long twenty-three years. This feeling of devotion to the dead and for what they died grows year by year. The explanation is that the cause for which we fought is recognized as one of honor, of chivalry, of patriotism and of constitutional liberty. I expect to see the time when the cause of the confederates will be looked upon as that of true constitutional liberty the world over."

PROTECTION.

The protective principle has developed. When it was first proposed the scheme was tentative, and the manufacturers thought that they desired only a slight protection; but under the Tariff law the manufacturing interests of the United States have grown to be great, and to possess all the complications and delicacies of great institutions. Millions of dollars have been invested on the faith of the tariff system, and the men who have built factories and those who have devoted their lives to acquiring and carrying forward the arts of fabrication are entitled to the consideration of the government which has induced all this investment. Not only individuals, but cities, and even States, are dependent upon the protective system, and the country has seen manufactures grow and prosper, and wage earners make larger gains, under a protective tariff and as rates of duty increased. If protectionists are asked, "Is this to continue always?" the answer must be that it ought to continue indefinitely, and it is this position which the Republican party takes at this time and in this campaign. This does not deny the desirability of revision, for a tariff law, from its very nature, must be revised from time to time. It means, however, that the revision must be done by protectionists and in the interest of protection, and no one can be a sound Republican and vote to entrust the task to Democratic free traders.

THE WORD "TARIFF" AND WHAT IT TEACHES.

Now that Judge Orvis has started a discussion on the word tariff let us get the full benefit of it. We accept the *Watchman's* derivation of the word, as we quoted Webster from memory and named Portugal instead of Spain as the place where Tarifa was located. But the place makes but slight difference as the assertion that it was the home of robbers and pirates is what gave point to the Judge's remarks and which is continued by the *Watchman*. Just as the Judge erred most egregiously so the *Watchman* launches off into very misleading reflections on the subject. Let us draw a few reflections based on the actual history of that time.

Tarifa was settled during the Moorish occupancy of Spain. This fact is admitted by the *Watchman*. Does our co-temporary know what sort of people the Moors were? They were among the most honest, excellent and peaceful that ever inhabited that fair land. Especially were they noted for their honesty and it is related of one of their kings that he hung a valuable gold chain in a public and exposed place to test the honesty of his people, and there it hung all day, not one of them touching it. They had no thought of stealing. They were so thoroughly honest that not one of them would take what did not belong to him.

So the Republicans can be proud that the word tariff has its origin from such a respectable and excellent source. Hurrah, for the honest Moors and hurrah, for the Republicans of to-day! They, too, are absolutely honest. They will not take what does not belong to them. While they stood as guardians of the public treasure the contents of the national exchequer increased rapidly. Not one cent would they take from it except to help the people. Nor were they tempted by the sight of British gold to attempt to break down the admirable system of protection. It is well known that the only victories which England can win is through her gold. She has been unsuccessful in warring with what were supposed to be the feeblest tribes. But with a golden handle she can exert influence throughout Europe. She is also reaching a crop the sea to try the honesty of our people. She hanged the golden chain in view of all. It did not tempt the Republicans. But when Cleveland saw it he grasped it and the result was his composition to Congress on free trade. Mills, Carlisle and many others followed his example. They have divided the plunder. Vote next November in a way that will prevent them from carrying out their evil designs.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

The most important day of the civil year is almost here. Christmas and Easter are of a different kind and have special significance which render comparison improper. Washington's birthday does not equal the Natal anniversary in interest, and though Memorial day is of vast importance we do not desire it to supplant Independence day in the hearts of the people.

This year it will be duly celebrated throughout the country and will not be entirely forgotten in Bellefonte. We suppose the usual number of orations are being prepared for the occasion and patriotism will be stirred as of yore.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence, it seems to us, should be an essential part of all such exercises. That is of more importance than firecrackers or fire works. The principal thing to remember is that the event we celebrate was the beginning of American Independence, 112 years ago. If we would continue that independence let us vote for American protection in the coming elections.

THERE should be such legislation by Congress and the State Legislatures as will render impossible all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. There should also be appropriate legislation to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

ONE thing is certain—the New England states will be almost unanimously Republican this year. The entire Northeast is disgusted by the failure of Cleveland and Bayard to settle the fisheries question satisfactorily.

HARRISON & MORTON

THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARERS FOR 1888

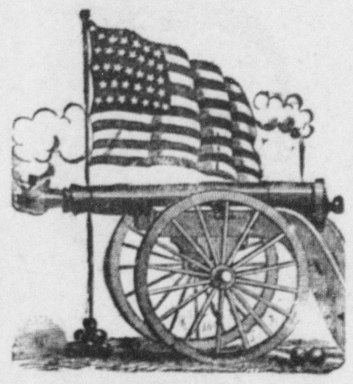
NOMINATED AT CHICAGO ON MONDAY, JUNE 25, ON THE 8TH BALLOT, AFTER A PROLONGED SESSION OF SEVEN DAYS.

A Grand Ratification

MEETING WILL BE HELD IN BELLEFONTE ON

THURSDAY EVE'G, JUNE 28,

REPUBLICANS, RALLY TO THE OLD FLAG.



Eminent Speakers will be Present.

A Half Dozen Bands and Brilliant Fireworks will Enliven the Meeting.

Excursion Trains will be Run To and From Bellefonte.

Everybody is Invited.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

On Monday the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, nominated for the next President of the United States, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and for Vice President Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York. It is an exceptionally strong and excellent ticket. Standing as it does on a Protective Platform, every Protectionist in this county is invited to meet in Bellefonte next Thursday evening, June 28, to ratify and rejoice over the splendid result. Half a dozen bands have been engaged to render music. There will be a brilliant display of Fireworks. Speeches will be made by eminent orators from a distance. Trains will be run, after the meeting is ended, over the Buffalo Run and Lemont Railroads, to carry visitors to their homes. On the Lemont Railroad the train will go as far as Coburn.

It promises to be a most enthusiastic and brilliant affair and every Protectionist should be here.

Gen. D. H. Hastings will be present and he has been notified to bring with him some of the most prominent speakers in the Republican party.

Then three cheers for Harrison, Morton and victory!

VICE-PRESIDENT EDMUND SMITH, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has been connected with it for thirty-seven years, has resigned, to take effect the end of this month. Mr. Smith entered the service of the company as rod man and has since been division superintendent, secretary, treasurer and vice-president. He has for years had the supervision of the finances of the company.

THE refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider the bill to admit South Dakota as a State in the Union is a wilful violation of the sacred American principle of self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET NOMINATED.

The result of the Chicago Convention could not have been more satisfactory than it is. The ticket named is as strong as it could possibly be. General Harrison, of Indiana, is the grandson of William Henry Harrison, who was the ninth President of the United States, and who died at the end of his first month in office. His grandfather was the third and youngest son of Governor Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, and was born at Berkley in that State in 1773. Entering the army at the age of 19, he served under General St. Clair and Wayne in the Indian war. In 1795 he was placed in command of Fort Washington, a post on the site of the city of Cincinnati. Two years later he became Secretary of the Northwest Territory. In 1801 he was appointed Governor of the then newly organized Territory of Indiana. Before the War of 1812 broke out the hostile Indians of the West, led by Tecumseh, rose against the settlers of the Territory, and Harrison, in the fall of 1811, led an advance against them.

HIS CAMP AT TIPPECANOE

was unsuccessfully attacked, the Indians being defeated after a fierce battle. In the war with Great Britain Harrison was appointed to the command of the Western frontier, and subsequently promoted to the rank of Major General.

He was elected to Congress from the Cincinnati district in 1816, and in 1824 to the Senate of the United States. In the National Convention which met at Harrisburg December 4, 1839, he was nominated by the Whig party as its candidate for President. The campaign which followed was one of the history of the country. It was then that mass meetings and political processions first came into use, and "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," became the rallying cry of the party. His opponents attempted to slur him by saying that Harrison lived in a log cabin and drank only hard cider, and this was turned into an electioneering appeal. Log cabins and cider barrels were emblazoned on the party banners, and became regular features at all political meetings. Harrison received 234 electoral votes to 60 for Van Buren. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died just one month later. His remains were buried in the Congressional cemetery at Washington; but, a few years later, at the request of his family, were removed to North Bend, where they were placed in a tomb overlooking the Ohio river.

Thus the great son of a worthy grandfather and great grandfather is on the ticket and on a platform which is thoroughly protective and is itself a tower of strength.

With such a typical candidate, on such a platform, the triumphant election of the Republican candidates cannot be doubted. Let every Republican go to work and aid in accomplishing this result.

There is also a world of strength in the name of Levi P. Morton, once the governor of New York, and a staunch Republican.

While it is a subject of congratulation that the ticket is unexceptionable, the chief source of strength this year will be in the issue of protection made by the opposition in such a pronounced manner. Voters have only to consider the condition of affairs in this country and the condition in other countries to know at once that their interests should dictate a vote for the Republican candidates, that party having taken a decided stand in favor of continuing the Protective system and of improving it where possible. That issue has always triumphed. See that it is victorious this time.

THE Republican platform charges the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing fraud and vindicating the law. All of which is exactly true.

PATRICK O'FARRELL, a very prominent citizen of Washington, D. C., writes to us that he believes the Chicago nominee will be surely elected. "A great many of my countrymen will vote with the Republicans on the tariff issue. They will not support Cleveland and England."

GENERAL NOTES.

Washington has about 3,600 bicyclists

A Capac man painted his house with phosphorescent paint. Mighty handy arrangement for a dark night.

Mines of mica, said to be more profitable than gold, are now in course of large development near Moscow, Idaho.

A young man of Monticello, Fla., says he makes 208 calls a year, and never visits the same young lady twice in one week.

An insect known as the wire worm is playing sad havoc with the corn at Mexico, Mo. One farmer has lost 40 acres by this pest.

One hundred and twenty-seven barrels of onions were grown without manure upon less than an acre of a Lousiana truck farm.

A farmer near Coloma, Mich., is said to have 40 Indians in his berry field at work. He bought 100 pounds of fish for one day's rations.

Baltimore is crowing over her carrier pigeons, which flew 300 miles in a little over six hours, and so broke the record for that distance.

Estimates of the cotton crop are sprouting this year almost in advance of the plant. A 7,000,000 bale estimate is current in Wall street.

It is possible now to photograph a bullet in its flight, and all the time allowed for taking the picture is the one hundredth part of a second.

Grand Rapids, Mich., is the great furniture making center of the United States. It has 42 furniture factories, which employ 12,000 men.

Mr. Dye, of Jussup, Ga., has a cow that is perfectly hairless throughout spring and summer, and only puts on her coat at the beginning of the fall.

An Indianapolis woman has become insane through fear that her husband, who had been bitten by a dog, would be attacked with hydrophobia.

Minnesota's Supreme Court has just decided that a railway company is not entitled to a fare from a passenger for whom it fails to provide a seat.

The first salmon ever caught in the Hudson river was taken from Newburg Bay Friday morning. It weighed nine and three-quarters pounds and sold for $5.

Rival butchers of the village of Penn Yan, N. Y., have gotten up a killing match for $500 a side, the winner to be he who slays the most beasts in half an hour's time.

In the first five months of 1888 there were laid 2,271 miles of railroad. The South contributes nearly one-third. California has 279 miles, and Georgia is next with 195.

An Iowa genius holds the offices of United States signal observer, city clerk, township clerk, United States claim agent, township treasurer and adjutant of a G. A. R. post.

The prima donna is only 200 years old. A little after "the glorious revolution" of 1688, the first Italian operatic singer of distinction—Margarita de l'Epine—arrived in England.

The inhabitants of the Congo district believe that sheol is a place capable of containing 10,000,000 people, and that it has been filled up with people and that the negroes need have no fears.

A gentleman residing in Bath, Me., recently gave an account of a trip he took 35 years ago, from Bath, Me., to Peoria, Ill., which cost him $141.50. The same trip can be taken now for $35.00.

The ordinary Chinese girl's demeanor when among those not of her own race is proper to a preciseness. She holds a handkerchief to her face, never smiles, and under no circumstances expresses surprise.

Little Laura Jones, at Latonton, Ga., is the latest baby wonder to be heard from. Although only 11 years old she has invented a plough and a grain elevator that are said to show some remarkable ingenuity.

The finest roses are selling in New York at 1 cent each. They are cheaper than vegetables, but not quite so nourishing. It is said, however, that Turkish women who want to be plump eat them with butter.

The editor of a Oneida, N. Y., paper says: On Friday we were shown a curiosity in the shape of a seven-leaf clover. This is the only one we ever saw, and it brings to mind the saying: "Find a seven and prepare for heaven."

A 60-foot finback whale recently captured by the schooner John W. Swart and landed at Provincetown, Mass., is being embalmed for exhibition by a Boston embalmer. The whale weighs nearly 70 tons, and the cost of embalming will reach nearly $1,000.

In bonanza times John E. Sawhad, of Oakland, Cal., was reported to be worth $2,000,000. He was a stock broker. His stables were among the finest extant. Floors were arabesque, of marble and stone, and in each stall there was a French plate mirror for the use of the equine.

There are only 150 Indians left at Saganing, Arenac, Mich., out of over 500 four years ago, disease having removed a large number. This remnant belongs to the once famous Chippewa tribe, which came from Canada some 40 years ago, crossing Lake Huron.

There is quite a colony of well-to-do colored men in Atlanta, Ga., numbers of whom have made small fortunes since the close of the war. The majority of them were slaves and started life poor, but pluck and persistence have given them a firm standing financially.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

The Convention Reaches Its Most Important Business.

THE PLATFORM PRESENTED

It Takes in All Points and Is Adopted by a Rising Vote.

NOMINATING FAVORITE SONS.

Strength of the Various Booms Rapidly Approaching a Test.

SECOND DAY'S BUSINESS BEGINS

Over Half an Hour Late—A Prompt Motion to Adjourn.

Here at last, twenty minutes late, is Chairman Thurston. The gentleman with him, slim in stature, intellectual in countenance, clean shaved chin and close cropped mustache, is Stephen A. Northrup, pastor of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, Ind. and well known as president of the board of managers of the Baptist Ministers National home at Fenton, Mich. Meanwhile the band which has been keeping the convention in good humor with "Tramp the Boys are Marching," "Rally Round the Flag" and similar exhilarating airs, concludes its selection with "America." Mr. Thurston rises and surveys the throng through his gold rimmed glasses, his gavel falls and at 12:38 the convention is called to order. The clergyman is introduced and gives thanks to God for his mercies, for the Divine protection, for all the rich blessings that come today from a glorious past, for all the things that pertain to the moral and spiritual welfare of the country, for the peace and prosperity of the land. He prayed that the delegates might realize the grave responsibilities which devolve upon them. He bespoke a blessing upon the soldier now on a bed of sickness and asked that if it be the Lord's will that he might be restored to his family and the nation. When the prayer concluded the band in slow and solemn strains rendered a familiar hymn.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK DELEGATION.

Having announced that a large number of resolutions that had been sent to the desk before the reassembling had been referred to the appropriate committees, the chair asked: "What is the pleasure of the convention?"

Mr. Hamill, of Colorado, was quickly on his feet to move an adjournment until 6 o'clock this evening, "Unless," he added, "there is something we have to do."

There were shouts of "No!" and the report of the committee on permanent organization was loudly called for. A motion that the committee report at once was made and seconded by Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, who contended that the committee could hardly report before the committee on credentials had concluded its labors. This was effective in securing the withdrawal of the motion, but the chairman interposed to say that at the two last conventions they did not wait for the credentials committee before effecting a permanent organization. He also announced that the former committee could not report until 8 p. m.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, moved that the convention adjourn until 8 p. m.

Congressman Bayne, of Pennsylvania, insisted that the convention proceed to the permanent organization. He had the convention with him, as was evident from the applause, and seeing this he called for the report.

Anderson withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the motion to receive the report of the committee on permanent organization was unanimously adopted.

When Governor Foster, of Ohio, stepped upon the platform to present the report he was heartily cheered.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Hon. M. M. Estee, of California, Chairman—His Speech—Other Officers.

Next the report of the committee on permanent organization was in order. It was as follows:

Chairman—Hon. M. M. Estee, of California.

Secretaries—Charles W. Clisbee, Michigan; Michael Griffen, Wisconsin; William Ruell, Tennessee; Mr. Lynch, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Secretaries—Thomas J. Brogan, Tennessee; James Bisby, Minnesota; Henry M. Cooper, Arkansas; William Nelson, New Jersey; A. W. Monroe, Maryland; J. E. Wiley, Texas; C. M. Shinn, West Virginia, and John E. Minier, Louisiana.

Reading Clerks—Henry Ballard, Vermont; Col. Clarkson Lake, New York; Capt. David Lenning, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan, and George M. Brinkerhoff, Illinois.

Official Stenographer—Gustavus P. English.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Fitz-Simons, Chicago.

No one had any opposition to offer to the report, and when it had been adopted Governor Foster, of Ohio, George B. Sloan, of New York, and M. D. Foley, of Nevada, were appointed a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to his seat. A few words of thanks from Temporary Chairman Thurston for the consideration extended to him, a word of introduction for his successor, and the permanent chairman stepped forward. He spoke clearly and distinctly and with considerable earnestness of manner, as follows:

M. M. ESTEE.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you in the name of the states and territories of the Pacific coast, as well as from my own heart, for the distinguished honor that you have seen fit to confer upon me.

I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities devolving upon me, and, this being a Republican convention, I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support.

Gentlemen of the convention, following so illustrious a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the republic, over on the Pacific shore, that I can't even guess who your nominee is going to be. [Laughter.] Of course you all know. [Laughter.] I say further to you, my friends and gentlemen of the convention, that while I am not able to say exactly what your platform will be, yet the people of the country have echoed its sentiments, and the rattle of the skirmish line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon. [Great applause.]

God willing, next November you will hear from Cleveland's Appomattox all over this great republic. [Applause.]

My friends and gentlemen of the convention, I again thank you for the very high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you, I hope and pray, with the belief that our duties are of the greatest and most solemn character, and trusting from the depths of my soul that every act may be done to promote the best interests of our common country and to advance the great Republican party, I will call for the next order of business. [Applause.]

BEN BUTTERWORTH. GOV. FORAKER.
MURAT HALSTEAD.
WM. J. M'KINLEY. FRED DOUGLASS.
LEADING SHERMAN BOOMERS.

HON. MATTHEW S. QUAY.

The first applause was brought out by Mr. Estee's reference to Oregon, and it was mingled with shouts of "hurrah!" Three cheers for Oregon were called from the gallery and heartily given. Only two minutes were occupied with the speech, to the obvious surprise of the convention, which had expected a speech upon the issues of the hour. It was known, however, that a careful speech had been prepared, and it is understood that it is now a dead loss to many newspapers which have it in type. The reason for Mr. Estee's change of programme cannot be divined.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Beautiful and Historic Gavels Presented the Chair—The Rules.

At the conclusion of Mr. Estee's little address Mayor Roche, of Chicago, who was the first delegate to gain recognition, climbed upon the platform with a silver gavel in his hand, and in a brief speech presented it in behalf of the city to the chair. It was, he said, not silver alone, but of gold, emblematic of the bi-metallic basis of sound national currency. The appreciation that greeted the gift was expressed by prolonged cheers, and they were renewed when Delegate Charles A. Work, of Rockford, Ills., took his place and presented a gavel made from a desk in a tannery in Galena, and which "once belonged to that superb, magnificent, silent soldier, Gen. Grant." [Long continued applause.] "Yesterday," said the speaker, "the Michigan delegation presented you with a gavel with which to pound the Democracy. We now give you a gavel with which you can tan their hides." Continued cheers and laughter greeted this sally, and the chairman, in a few well spoken words, thanked the delegations for their gifts. This done, he laid aside the Michigan and silver gavels, and proceeded to use that associated with memories of Galena.

HON. JOSEPH H. MANLEY.

Congressman Bayne, of Pittsburg, submitted the report of the committee on rules, after a delegate who claimed that the banners designating the location of the delegations were obstructing the line of vision had succeeded in getting them removed by the sergeant-at-arms.

The rules provide for the following order of business:

1. Report of the committee on credentials.
2. Report of the committee on resolutions.
3. Calling the roll of members of the national committee.
4. Placing in nomination candidates for president.
5. Balloting.
6. Nominations for vice president.
7. Balloting.

After presenting the report Mr. Bayne remarked that the most essential difference between the present rules and those adopted at previous conventions was the proposed formation of an executive committee of nine to be elected by the national committee, clothed with power to conduct the affairs of the party. The adoption of the report was moved when Senator Hoar asked for the reading of the rule relating to alternates. It was looked for, but much to the amusement of the convention the chair announced that the rules were on their way to the printers.

A messenger was sent for the document but meanwhile Mr. Hoar had recalled the rule from memory, and, without any explanation, moved that it be recommitted to the committee on amendments.

Mr. Butterworth moved to amend the report so as to provide that fifteen minutes only be allowed for nominating speeches, and allowing only ten minutes for seconding speeches.

Mr. Bayne made an appeal to Mr. Butterworth to withdraw his motion placing a limit on the length of speeches, but Mr. Butterworth evoked a ripple of laughter by the remark that he made it out of sympathy for the audience.

Mr. Bayne continued and spoke so long that "Time" was called on him, and the audience indulged in a good laugh at his expense. He could not understand, he said, what Senator Hoar wanted, as the rule relating to alternates was precisely the same as had prevailed in former years. Senator Hoar then replied in explanation: "The rule provides

G. F. HOAR.

for but one alternate for each delegate. If that alternate is absent no other alternate can take the place of the absent delegate. I want it amended so that any one of the alternates from the district can serve in the place of an absent delegate from that district."

Mr. Butterworth's resolution, to limit the speeches, was lost on a viva voce vote by a large majority, and then Senator Hoar and Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, became involved in a brief controversy in relation to the senator's position on the alternate question.

Mr. Root, of Arkansas, submitted another technical amendment to the rule, while the audience began to manifest signs of impatience.

Chauncey I Filley, of Missouri, joined in the discussion, and Mr. Taft, of South Carolina, made another technical amendment.

Mr. Johnson, of New York, and others followed Taft, and sent up technical resolutions on the subject, when Senator Hoar drew up a resolution that was approved by Chairman Bayne, of the committee, and at once submitted it to the convention. It read as follows:

"Alternate delegates for each delegation at large, and alternate delegates for each district delegation to consist of the same number as their principals, to act in the case of the absence of the delegates, shall be elected."

Mr. Warner, of Alabama, discussed this proposition amid cries of "question."

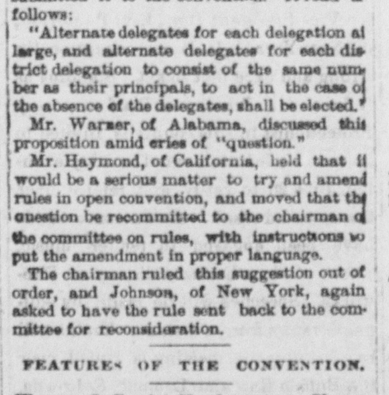
Mr. Haymond, of California, held that it would be a serious matter to try and amend rules in open convention, and moved that the question be recommitted to the chairman of the committee on rules, with instructions to put the amendment in proper language.

The chairman ruled this suggestion out of order, and Johnson, of New York, again asked to have the rule sent back to the committee for reconsideration.

FEATURES OF THE CONVENTION.

Woman Suffragist Headquarters—Chauncey I. Filley and His Hat.

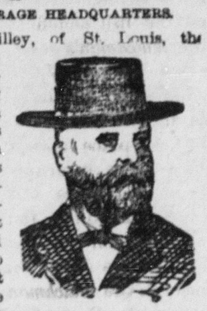
The woman's suffrage party seem to have enlisted as valiantly as any of the other factions in pressing their cause at the convention. They opened headquarters at the Sherman house. There Miss Susan B. Anthony and Isabella Beecher Hooker marshaled their forces to attack the Republican platform makers and compel them to insert a suffrage plank. If their wish is granted they promise a large number of handsome women suffrage orators to stump the land and offset the influence of the mistress of the White House in the affections of the voters.



WARNER MILLER.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS.

Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, the chairman of the Missouri delegation, is chief among the convention characters. His hat is a Republican mascot. He has worn it to every Republican convention since 1856, but it is remembered that four years ago he did not wear it continuously while here. Be that as it may, he now sticks to the hat and the hat to him as tightly as if they were glued to each other. The only time he parts with it is during meals, when his wife insists on its being removed, no matter what ill luck may befall his party.



CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

The Mahone-Wise Virginia Fight.

The committee on credentials met at 1 o'clock last evening at the Grand Pacific and took up the consideration of the Virginia contest. It was decided to first dispose of the contestants for the four delegates at large and to take up the consideration of the district delegates to-morrow. Messrs. Mahone and Wise both appeared before the committee and made elaborate statements of their side of the case.

WM. WALTER PHELPS

At the conclusion of Mr. Wise's speech at 1 o'clock this morning the committee on credentials adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning without taking action of any sort. The failure to act was disappointing to Mahone.

It probably means majority and minority reports and a long fight in the convention.

BUSINESS BEGINS AGAIN.

The Fourth Session Promptly Called to Order—The National Committee.

At 10:05 Chairman Estee called the convention to order. Rev. Thos. Green, pastor of the Episcopal church, invoked the divine blessing this morning and when he had concluded the delegates began to pour in at every door, and in five minutes the only empty seats were those in the New York, Virginia and Rhode Island sections.

WM. M. EVARTS.

The roll was then called for members of the national committee. The list, as far as it could be completed by the secretary, is as follows:

Alabama, William Youngblood; Arkansas, blank; California, M. H. De Young; Colorado, W. A. Hamill; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden; Delaware, Daniel A. Leighton; Florida, Maj. John A. Russell; Georgia, E. F. Putney; Illinois, George R. Davis; Indiana John C. New; Iowa, J. A. Clarkson; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Jr.; Kentucky, W. C. Goodlae; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback; Maine, J. Manchester Haynes; Maryland, James J. Gary; Massachusetts, Henry S. Hyde; Michigan, John P. Sanborn; Minnesota, [illegible] C. Evans; Mississippi, James Hill; Missouri, [illegible]; Nebraska, [illegible]; Nevada, Evan Williams; New Hampshire, Edward H. Rollins; New Jersey, Garrett A. Hobart; New York, —; North Carolina, W. P. Canaday; Ohio, A. L. Conger; Oregon, Jonathan Bourne, Jr.; Pennsylvania, M. S. Quay; Rhode Island, Thomas W. Chase; South Carolina, E. M. Brayton; Tennessee, —; Texas, N. W. Curey; Vermont, George W. Hooker; Virginia, —; West Virginia, N. B. Scott; Wisconsin, H. C. Payne; Arizona, George P. Rice; Dakota, Arthur A. Mellack; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, Charles S. Warren; New Mexico, W. L. Ryerson; Utah, John R. McBride; Washington, Thomas H. [illegible]anagh; Wyoming, J. M. Carey; District of Columbia, Perry Carson.

THE PLATFORM.

Chairman McKinley Presents It and It Is Received with Cheers.

The committee on resolutions submitted the platform.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee, said Mr. McKinley, I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to report the following declaration of principles:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders, who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulation to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast a free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold that free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all of the people is the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of election, which are the foundations of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They seek the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained.

BLANCHE K. BRUCE.

Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the Democrats to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained, so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and the arguments of foreign manufacturers. We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the existing law against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of the products to market. We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the Republicans and Democrats in congress about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to ser[illegible] South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self government as states, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon church in the territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the state organized efforts combined should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford every child growing up in the land the opportunity of good common school education.

We earnestly recommended that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a ship bill calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of our coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense, for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands on the further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and the pusillanimous surrender of the privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian vessels receive in the ports of the United States.

We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears and protects it, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wholly and effectively avoided.

J. B. FORAKER.

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose glorious services preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic house of representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all working men whose prosperity is seriously threatened by

(Continued on 3rd page.)

HISCOCK.

the free trde policy of the present administration.

WM. MCKINLEY, JR., Chairman.
W. E. PORTER, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Marine, of Maryland, the platform was adopted by a rising vote.

The next business was to put the several candidates in nomination. The roll of states was called. The first to respond was California, for which Creed Haymond was spokesman. He said California, whose position is well known, asks to be passed for the present.

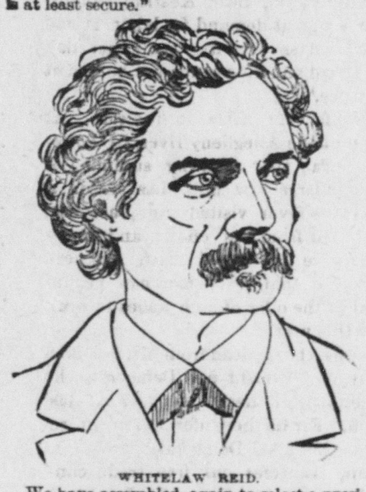
Connecticut nominated Gen. Hawley, by simply announcing his name, and when Illinois was reached Leoard Swett, of Illinois, rose to present the name of Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

SWETT NOMINATES GRESHAM.

A Glowing Eulogy of His Character and Public Record.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: This presence recalls a scene enacted in this city twenty-eight years ago. That was the second national Republican convention and the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. At this inauguration the Republican party first assumed the reins of governmental control. With unimportant interruptions the Democratic party had controlled our national policy for thirty-two years. The country in 1861 stood upon the verge of political and financial ruin, and the sharpest and most deadly conflict with arms ever known succeeded.

We have had of Republican rule since then four years of war and twenty of peace. The four years of war produced heroes, sacrifices and suffering without parallel, and a reunited country. The twenty years of peace increased the population, internal improvements, manufactories, useful inventions, comforts in homes, and the general development of all classes with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world within the time named. In the language of Daniel Webster, we may say of this Republican rule, the suffering and the fruits of the war, and the unparalleled prosperity of this peace, "the past is at least secure."



WHITELAW REID.

We have assembled again to select a president for 60,000,000 of free people. Who most in character is the very essence of these people? Who of all the names suggested will draw support most largely from all classes? Who can best bring together and reunite the broken fragments of our own party? Who by personal courage and sublime confidence in his own convictions is an ideal leader of the American people? Who most strikingly stands for cosmopolitan American character? These are the questions of the hour addressed to us all. I suggest the name of Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana and Illinois, and invite a thoughtful consideration of some of the reasons why he should be nominated.

RELIC OF BYGONE DAYS.

Mr. Swett Wore an "Honest Old Abe" Lincoln Badge—Seconded.

Mr. Swett wore an ordinary convention badge, which was new in 1860 when the convention was held here, and Swett participated in the convention which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination. The badge consists of a pink slip of ribbon upon which is printed in black letters the following inscription: "Honest Old Abe" (vignette) Lincoln and Hamlin. The badge has been preserved during the past twenty-eight years by John B. Strong, of Pontiac, Ills., who learning that Mr. Swett was to play an important part in this convention sent the badge to him.

LEONARD SWETT.

Today Mr. Swett makes his first appearance in a convention since the memorable occasion when the Republicans nominated their first successful candidates.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination in an eloquent and effective speech. He said: Our choice springs from a national spontaneity. It is not the voice of a faction or an interest. [Applause.] Pointing to the pictures of the great leaders of the party in the past, which adorn the walls of the hall, Mr. Davis eloquently pleaded that the convention choose such another leader from the men of today. Mr. Davis was a model orator, knowing well how to employ gorgeous metaphor without exciting the ever ready ridicule of the impatient audience, applause instead greeted his imposing periods, and was especially vigorous when he declared that as the Crusaders of old smote the pagan invaders of holy places, so would this modern knight smite the juggernaut of today who sat thereon in innocuous desuetude.

Mr. Davis received an ovation when he resumed his seat, the galleries leading in the applause. It continued when Mr. Lynch, the colored statesman of Mississippi, came forward to support Gresham's nomination. Mr. Lynch said that he seconded the nomination, which, if made by the convention, would be equivalent to the election of that great soldier and incorruptible judge, Walter Q. Gresham. He was not the only man who could be elected. The nominee of the convention would be elected, whoever he might be. But the best man for the standard bearer was Gresham. Mr. Lynch went on to enumerate the claims of his candidate. He was not a Republican by conversion, for he had never been anything but a Republican. [Applause.] He had always been true. His candidacy was not a selfish or vindictive one. His supporters would not block the way of any candidate. If the choice should happen to fall upon that other great man of Indiana, Harrison [prolonged applause], the friends of Gresham would be among the most ardent supporters of that candidacy. [Applause.]

Mr. Lynch closed with a brief restatement of his reasons for thinking Gresham would be the best candidate that could be chosen.

Samuel W. McCall, of the Sixth Massachusetts district, followed Mr. Lynch in advocacy of Judge Gresham. He traced the course of Mr. Gresham from the time when he supported Fremont to the time when he was a member of Arthur's cabinet. Mr. McCall caused some astonishment by enumerating as one of Gresham's qualifications the fact that the Mugwumps would support him. This elicited general applause and cries of "Oh!" Mr. McCall argued the point as if he had a jury to deal with, and fortified his place by pointing to the unanimity with which the Republican party had always welcomed the transient support of fractious Democrats.

Mr. McCall was followed by John B. Rector, of Texas, who declared that Gresham would hold the soldier vote especially, but would have the hearty support of all Republicans.

The call of the roll proceeded, and when Indiana was reached venerable Richard W. Thompson introduced ex-Governor Porter, who placed Harrison in nomination.

PORTER NOMINATES HARRISON.

A Man with an Enviable Military and Civic Record.

When, in 1880, Roscoe Conkling visited Indiana to take part in the memorable campaign of that year, he was asked on every hand, "How will New York go at the presidential election?" "Tell me," replied the great orator, "how Indiana will go in October, and then I can tell you how New York will go in November." In October Indiana's majority of nearly 7,000 for the Republican candidate for governor informed the country how she would go, and in November New York and the nation echoed her October voice. Indiana is no longer an October state. But as

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

in 1880 so now in 1888, she seems largely to hold the key of the position. She is always regarded as being a close state; but when the Republican party is thoroughly organized, when it has done the preliminary work of the canvass well and when its spirit is kindled into flame, Indiana seldom fails to elect the Republican candidates. She has never been better organized for a successful Republican contest than now; the preliminary work has never been more complete and thorough; and the Republican masses seem never to have been more highly roused and eager for the struggle. Give Gen. Benjamin Harrison your commission to lead them, and they will immediately fall into line and press forward with enthusiastic confidence to victory. He was not unknown to the people of Indiana before he entered the army. At a late election they had chosen him to the office of reporter of the decisions of the supreme court. His opponents took the office from him while he was serving as a soldier in the field. The people while he was yet in the field re-elected him, and on returning home on the disbandment of Sherman's forces he resumed his commission.

He stands breast to breast with the foremost of Indiana's soldiers, distinguished also in civic trusts, and heroically faithful to public duty, skillful in marshaling men; in the sound of whose bugle they quickly rally, and fall into ranks, whom they have followed in fierce canvasses more than once to the desperate charge crowned with victory.

And now today in Indiana among a people estimating highly the character and services of Gen. Benjamin Harrison and holding in affection the memory of "Old Tippecanoe," the latch strings of the people are hospitably out to you, and the doors are waiting to fly open at your touch to let in the joyful air that shall bear upon its wings the message that Benjamin Harrison, their soldier-statesman, has been nominated for president of the United States.

Woman in the South.

The mother was the power in every household; Indeed it was literally her home, very often her property. A New England tourist expressed to the writer his surprise at a discovery he had made in the towns he had visited. Said he, "It is always Mrs. A.'s, Mrs. B.'s house. I am invited to Mrs. C.'s house; I never hear of the husband's house. I think I have found really the land of woman's rights after all; men have offices, stores and plantations, but the women have the homes." And the management of this home included every detail of domestic life, as the mistress looked well to the ways of her household; from breakfast the guests were dismissed to the library, drawing-room or out-door sports, while with her own hands she washed the best china and silver before she rejoined them. The necessities of children, the wants of slaves, the requirements of visitors, the attention due her husband, made her a guide, a counsellor, a legislator in one—the wise matron who sees and improves opportunity, the gentle Portia whose judgment and affection save both Shylock and Antonio. So, in no metaphor, but in plain prose was woman the vital breath of the Southern home. The idea, so prevalent among many who ought to know better, that she neither desired, nor was capable of, greater mental effort than was demanded for the comprehension and enjoyment of a sensational novel, appears sufficiently absurd when we realize that the supposed reasons for self-indulgence were themselves the prime causes of ceaseless anxiety and unremitting care.—*Zitella Cocke, in The American Magazine.*

Money will buy everything in this world excepting the things that are most worth having.

When a young lady gets married her father or some relative generally gives her away, but when the courtship is in progress the younger brother frequently manages to do it.

A. E. SMITH, ESQ.,

has been for 49 years road master on the Boston & Maine system and is now residing at Great Falls, N. H. He says trackmen, firemen engineers and conductors, as well as baggage masters and expressmen, are subject to kidney disease above all others. All, therefore, will be interested in the statement of his experience. "I have used Brown's Sarsaparilla for kidney and liver troubles, and can truly say it has done more for me than all the doctors I ever employed, and I have had occasion to require the services of the best physicians in the State. My wife, also has been greatly benefitted by its use.—A. E. SMITH, Road Master, B. & M. R. R.

The kidneys have been severely taxed all winter as the pores of the skin have been closed, but now that warm weather has come, they need some aid. May be you have that pain across the back; that tired feeling; those drawing down pains. If so you can gain immediate relief by following the example of Mr. Smith and his wife, and use that never failing and grand corrector of the kidneys liver and blood,

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co. Bangor, Me. 20 22 1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW BOOK, Forging His Chains,

By GEORGE BIDWELL, the leader in the alleged £5,000,000 forgery on the Bank of England. A marvelous story of his operations in this country and in Europe. A complete history of the gigantic forgery, his arrest, trial and 14 years' experience in English prisons and dungeons. **Sure to create a sensation. Enormous sale assured.** *Books ordered before a page printed.* Speak quickly for territory, and send for illustrated description and special terms. Address S. S. SCRANTON & Co., Hartford, Conn. 20 22 4t

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

AMATEUR Photographic Outfits!

Outfits carefully selected and all orders by mail promptly attended to without extra charge. Descriptive catalogue mailed free. Write for circular. Address,

C M BROCKWAY,

58 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

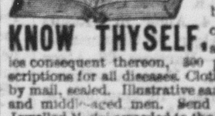
20 18 3m

Write to CLARK'S Business College, ERIE, PA., or College of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for circulars. The best and cheapest schools in America. Actual business interchange. Scholarships good in either College. Graduates assisted to positions. Mention this paper. CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors. 20 24 4t

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists. 20 22 4t

EXHAUSTED VITALITY



KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

Cut this out. You may never see it again.

20 24 4t

DR SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS

PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

PATENTS

W. H. DOOLITTLE,

(*Formerly Ass't Commissioner of Patents,*)

Attorney at Law & Solicitor of Patents,

No. 916 F. Street,

Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES—

HIRAM TORREY, Esq., New York City,

J. C. GOODRICH, Esq.,

19 40 1y Tribune Building, New York City.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Nos. 111 and 113 N'th Broad Street (above Arch) PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A

Directly opposite Academy of Fine Arts, three squares from Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall; one block from the new City Hall and the Pennsylvania railway passenger depot; adjoins the National Surgical Institution; half block from Masonic Temple, and within three squares of the Philadelphia & Reading passenger depot.

TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. HUTTON Proprietress. 14-21-4f

Shaving Saloons.

WM. MILLS

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen under Centre county bank building High street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

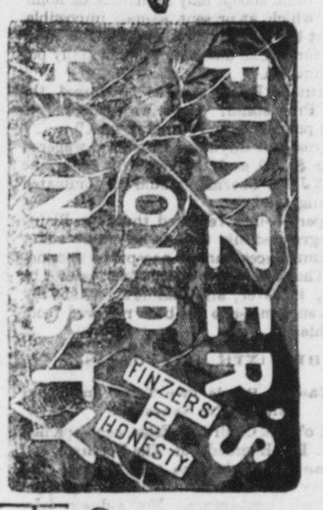
She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

404 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.
The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the *best* I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. MRS. WILLIS MAGILL.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.



THE CHEWERS OF

OLD HONESTY TOBACCO

WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT.

EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

Professional Cards.

CLEMENT DALE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Crider's new building, corner of Allegheny and High streets. 10 45 tf

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER.

HASTINGS & REEDER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 13-14-1y

E. R. CHAMBERS,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office at No. 10 Garman Row, East High street. All business promptly attended to. 17-12-1y

JOHN KLINE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

S. D. RAY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office on High street. 13-21f

J. G. LOVE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Hon. Judge Hoy. ja47t-tf

PATRICK O'FARRELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Solicitor of Patents, Claims and Pensions.
Increase of Pensions a specialty.
Officer's muster corrected, Back pay collected, Soldiers who have lost their discharges can obtain new certificates.
Charge of desertion removed.
Question blanks, instructing parties how to state their cases, furnished free.
Write for information. 17-35-tf

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS Cah'r

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

H. K. HOY, M. D.,

Oculist & Aurist,

No. 4, South Spring St., Bellefonte, Pa

Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m. 19 20 4m.

DR. J. D. GEISINGER,

DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa., has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office over Lyon's store on Allegheny St.

Insurance.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER.

(Furst's Building.) High street, Bellefonte

OUR MOUTHS AND OUR MOLARS.

The Care of Them Belongs to Dentists, not to Medical Practitioners.

MR. EDITOR: During several years past the practice of dentistry has been most successfully carried on in Bellefonte by those fully qualified to practice dentistry in all its branches. But of late a few practicing physicians have been slaughtering the teeth in a wholesale manner, for all who call, whether their teeth are good or bad. I am told they charge the sum of 25 cents for each tooth. This price is not in accord with the laws of the State Dental Society of Pennsylvania, as they, in their constitution and by-laws, fix the price at fifty cents for extracting a tooth, which all members of the dental profession are obliged to adhere to, unless there is good reason for a less charge.

Why could not these few M. D's recommend some dentist and thus be professional? Why be so greedy for a small sum? Gentlemen, consider what an unprofessional act you are guilty of. The dentist is in every way better prepared than you are for this work and understands thoroughly, in every instance, weather the natural teeth should or should not be extracted. Can one of you understand whether a tooth can be retained and kept useful for years, or whether it must come out? I venture to say that not one of you who practice this branch (which does not belong to your profession) can give a correct diagnosis of aching teeth or the cause. All you can say to those who call upon you with an aching tooth is, "It must come out!"

Gentlemen, can you honestly and respectfully continue this slaughter of the natural teeth and succeed professionally? No, sir, you cannot and never will as long as you practice something you know nothing about.

Is it because your practice of medicine does not pay you sufficiently, or is it because you want to be termed quacks? Every M. D. who practices medicine and dentistry in a town like Bellefonte, where dentists are permanently located, certainly cannot avoid being called a quack in the latter profession. You fully know that you are not capable of the latter and should desist. Come, be men. Throw away your forceps and from this on recommend a dentist in whom you have confidence. He will appreciate it and will call for your services if they are needed at his office for the administration of anæsthetics. This sort of conduct alone is honorable; to do otherwise is dishonorable.

During the writing of this a patient called on one of our dentists for relief from a tooth which had been extracted months ago by one of the *few* who attempt to extract teeth, and all the dentist could say to him was, "I cannot do anything for you." You may ask "Why?" The reason is that the dentist does not not wish to take such cases out of the hands of those who are unskilled and not regular, practicing dentists. This case was not a pleasant one and words of sympathy were all the help that could be given. There is however very little sympathy for persons who take advice from the inexperienced. They should suffer the consequence, and will so long as they patronize persons not skilled in the profession. Many such cases doubtless occur in the experience of every prominent dentist.

Gentlemen, if you are good, reliable physicians give the dentist his rights. If you are called into the country and find an aching molar, remove it if necessary; but if there is a possibility of saving the molar recommend a good dentist. But if you attempt to undermine their profession you cannot expect them to recommend you.

For the sake of the individual, cease your wholesale slaughter. Put on a professional look, a professional walk and, most of all, a professional act. This is possible, but if you continue as you are you cannot be anything except a quack in dentistry. SOME ONE.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

The following is the list of teachers who were elected by the School Board, on Friday evening:

Principal of High School—D O Etters.
Assistant Principal—George W Johnstonbaugh.
Junior Grammar—Lizzie Shortlidge.
" " J Milton Furey.
Junior Grammar—F Kate Hewes.
" " Lizzie Bottorf.
Secondary—Bella K Rankin.
" " Annie McCaffrey.
Ass't Secondary—Kate M Powers.
" " Jennie Strickland
" " Rose J Fox
" " Carrie A Weaver.
Primary—Ella Levy.
" " Laura H Wright.

His Majesty Excepted.—The celebrated court preacher, Kober, once preached a very powerful sermon against intemperance. The Grand Duke of Saxony, whose nose looked like a Chinese lantern, happened to be present, and he naturally regarded the remarks as referring to himself, consequently he looked very severely at the eloquent court preacher, who, catching the Grand Ducal eye, modified his remarks by saying: "Drunkenness is undoubtedly a great and heinous sin, against which every true Christian should be warned, excepting, of course our beloved Grand Duke, whom God preserve to us many years yet."

Our Weekly Contribution from Houserville.

June 18.

Mr. E. M. Houser continues to make improvements. His latest was the erection of various outbuildings.

Mr. Cronemiller has commenced haying.

We are sorry to note the death of Mrs. Garber. The funeral occurred at this place Sabbath afternoon

Mr. Philip Wirtz and family have been sojourning among friends at Warriors Mark.

R. C. Palmer visited his parents at Potter's Mills.

Mr. Irvin Wirtz, one of our enterprising young gentlemen, has become a book agent. Irvin knows how to sell books.

H. B. should read law awhile before advising farmers to cut their Canada thistles and collect costs.

D. P. Solt, of this place, has accepted a position in the Lemont creamery. D. P. S. knows how to gather cream and drink buttermilk.

Some of our up-town young folks are good singers.

Mr. J. Bottorf has almost completed his barn.

Mr. Porter, of Lemont, after being in a critical condition quite a long time, has been taken to Huntingdon county for medical treatment.

We notice that B. C. has shaved off his moustache, which disfigured his appearance greatly.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Wagner, of this place, spent a few days last week among their many friends and relatives at Zion,

Misses Sallie Wagner and Sallie Johnsonbaugh, two of Rocks fair young ladies were in town on Sunday. Call again, ladies.

Service in the Reformed church of this place Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Groh.

Miss Anna Bottorf expects to spend a few days of this week with her many relatives and friends in Bellefonte. Wish her a pleasant visit and a safe return.

Mr. Dale preached in the U. B. church Sabbath evening. His text was from Job 26:14. The subject was "God's Wonderful Power."

The musical grind organ was heard on our streets one day last week.

Certain of our young gentlemen recently visited Bellefonte to have their photos taken and the pictures are lovely.

UGLY JOE.

The Band Festival at Scotia.

BENORE, June 18, 1888.

The festival held under the auspices and for the benefit of the Forest City Cornet Band, at Scotia, on Saturday evening, June 16, was a grand success in every way. The amount realized by the boys reached the sum of $118. The members take the method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of the surrounding community for their generous assistance.

Among those present were W. E. Gray, Esq., Bellefonte's popular young lawyer, and William Musser, business manager of the mercantile establishment of the Messrs. Wigton, at Gatesburg. The entire number of people present is estimated at four hundred.

Mr. W. E. Brown, by his fine work in training this band, adds to the record he has won as a thorough and competent band teacher.

Let it be marked down to the credit of Scotia that all of the one hundred employes of the mines were perfectly sober and exhibited great interest in the success of the festival.

Early on last Saturday morning, while passing the house of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place, we perceived him apparently searching for something by the light of a diamond. Inquiring what it was, we were informed that he was looking for that hydrant supposed to exist somewhere in the back yard. D.

—At the Electric Light Station the very extensive damages by Thursday's storm were quickly repaired. A duplicate of the dynamo was fortunately in stock and it was substituted for the one destroyed. Within an hour and a half after the work of destruction had been accomplished every thing was in good order again. This fact reflects much credit on the way the electric light station here is conducted, and is an assurance that the interests of the patrons will be carefully guarded. The very best skill is employed and the service will always be a superior kind.

Like Father Like Son.—A story is told of a certain man and his wife, who were almost constantly quarrelling. During their quarrels, their only child [a boy] was generally present, and, of course, heard many of his father's expressions.

One day, when the boy had been doing something wrong, the mother, intending to chastise him, called him, and said:

"Come here, sir; what did you do that for?"

The boy, complacently folding his arms and imitating his father's manner, said:

"See here, madam, I don't wish to have any words with you."

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.,

A Weekly Political and Family Journa

CIRCULATION THROUGHOUT CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - Editor and Proprietor
HIRAM TORREY, - - Corresponding Editor

REGULAR ADVERTISING RATES.—Twenty cents a line for first insertion.
Special Notices, Twenty cents a line each insertion.
Annual and Six Months' Contracts at Special Rates

HARRISON CHOSEN

He Will Lead the Republican Hosts in the 1888 Campaign.

EIGHT BALLOTS SETTLE IT.

The Nomination Then Made Unanimous.

A GRAND "LOVE FEAST" FOLLOWS.

Even Mahone and Wise of Virginia Join in.

TWO TELEGRAMS FROM MR. BLAINE

At the Outset of the Second Week It Looked as if Balloting Might Continue Several Days, but Telegrams from Mr. Blaine, Followed by Allison's Withdrawal, Turned the Tide to Harrison. The Three Ballots Given in Detail How the Blaine Manipulators Had Things Worked Up—Fine Plans Frustrated—California Was Prepared for a Grand Hurrah—Last Day of the Convention.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 25.—Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated for president on the third ballot of today and the eighth in number, receiving 544 votes.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The nomination was received with considerable enthusiasm. Delegates rose en masse and the cheering was loud and long. The band also played patriotic airs.

SUMMARY OF THE BALLOTS.

The full number of delegates in the convention was 832, making 417 necessary to a choice, providing the full vote was polled.

The highest number polled, however, was 830, making 416 necessary to a choice. If a delegate is not in his seat and his alternate does not take his place it makes no difference, except in the number of votes polled. A majority of the vote, whatever it may be, wins.

There were nine regular nominations, as follows:

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut.
WALTER Q. GRESHAM, of Illinois.
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Michigan.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New York.
JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio.
EDWIN H. FITLER, of Pennsylvania.
JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Wisconsin.

The first ballot disclosed five other candidates, making fourteen in all. Fitler and Hawley were withdrawn after the first vote and after the third vote Depew withdrew his own name. Votes were cast for Ingalls on the first two ballots and for Phelps on three, when both were dropped. Lincoln received votes on four ballots and was dropped. Judge Miller received two votes on the third ballot and Foraker and Fred Douglass one each on the fourth. McKinley and Blaine were balloted for without nomination from the first. McKinley's vote was small, but gained steadily from the first. Blaine lost on the second ballot, but gained steadily from that time. At the fourth ballot McKinley made a speech, announcing that he had come to the convention as a delegate only and pledged to support John Sherman. He requested that no more votes be cast for him. Nevertheless, the next ballot showed that his prominence as a "dark horse" was steadily increasing. In the fifth ballot there were but seven candidates left—five regular nominees and two involuntary and unauthorized.

After the fifth ballot the convention adjourned over Sunday and, as will be seen by the regular morning dispatches that follow, there was a strong probability for Blaine, and it seemed as if a great many ballots were yet to be taken. The reading of the Blaine telegrams was the first break and Allison's withdrawal settled it. The full summary of ballots follows:

Candidates.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Sherman	229	249	244	233	234	244	231	116
Gresham	111	108	123	98	97	91	91	56
Alger	84	116	122	125	142	127	120	100
Harrison	80	91	94	216	213	231	278	544
Allison	72	75	88	88	99	73	76	—
McKinley	2	5	8	11	14	12	16	4
Blaine	35	33	35	42	48	40	15	1

The ballots by states will be found in regular order.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Around the hotels this morning it was persistently rumored that a final communication had been received from Mr. Blaine, and that at the opening of the convention this morning unanimous consent for its presentation will be asked. But this is just as persistently denied by B. F. Jones and Stephen Elkins, although the fact that they couch their denials in the words: "I have absolutely received nothing from Mr. Blaine," may be significant. There is a good deal of talk concerning the secret Blaine conference last night and this morning at the Grand Pacific, in which some sixty delegates, representing all the states, excepting Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi, were the participants. All of them that have been seen agree that although no letter or dispatch from Mr. Blaine was presented, it was, nevertheless, determined to make a stand for his nomination, regardless of his own wishes in the matter. A good many of the delegates made lengthy speeches in which it was contended that Mr. Blaine, being so far away, did not clearly understand the situation when his letter was written, that the platform which had been adopted was one upon which he could stand and that there was no doubt but that if nominated he would obey the call. Sam Fessenden announced that when the proper time came Maine would be ready with her support. F. L. Burden said the same for Massachusetts. Wilson, of Kentucky, and Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, pledged their delegations, and Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, made an earnest address in favor of going ahead without waiting for any word from the leader across the sea. After about everybody present had added something to the discussion, it was finally proposed that a committee should be appointed to take charge of Blaine's interests and place him in nomination after the sixth ballot today. But this

THE CLERK ANNOUNCING THE RESULT OF A POLL.

was opposed by Roots, who did not want any special time fixed for springing the candidate's name, and as a good many others agreed with him it was decided to simply empower the committee to take the matter in hand, determine Blaine's actual strength and report at a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning. When the conference adjourned at 2 o'clock, this committee, which is composed of Creed Haymond, Col. Samuel Fessenden, Powell Clayton, F. L. Burden, Massachusetts, Charles Emory Smith, Pennsylvania, and Gen. Macey, Tennessee, appointed canvassers to poll each delegation and get the name of every Blaine supporter. They went about their work with a will, and a great many delegates were pulled out of their beds to answer the interrogatories. The California contingent were so confident that Blaine would be nominated today that it ordered 200 gallons of the latest and most fashionable brand of champagne. They also bought 100 bright tin cups from a wholesale hardware store. That is taken to mean that when the jollification comes no faucets will be used. They will simply knock in the head of the barrel and let everybody dip.

At 9 o'clock the Harrison, Alger, Allison and Gresham leaders were holding separate conferences. The report around the headquarters of each delegation is that the word has gone out to stick.

Clarkson, when asked what will be done this morning in the convention, replied: "Just what we were doing when we left off Saturday."

Sherman's followers were in exuberant spirits and going around claiming the nomination of their man on the second ballot today. They claim that if New York adheres to their promise to give him a show after they drop Harrison, and if they get the votes pledged from Iowa, Pennsylvania and other states they will make such a showing that will convince the anti-Sherman element that it is useless any longer to kick against the pricks. They also professed to be much encouraged by the action of the southern delegates in deciding to stand firm to Sherman. The Harrison men talked in precisely the same vein, and made much of the fact that considerable betting on a basis of four to one against Blaine's nomination was being done.

Mr. Elkins, when asked in regard to the Blaine conference, said: "I want what I say to go to the country as the unqualified sentiment of the leading friends of Mr. Blaine. There has been much misunderstanding in the matter, both by the public and those who represent the public in this convention. Mr. Blaine is not a candidate before this convention, unless by and with the consent of at least four of the leading candidates now before it. He will not be placed in nomination under any circumstances, and his friends trust that his friends in the convention will refrain from voting for him until every other man has had an opportunity for the nomination. As said, we want at least four of the presidential candidates to relinquish their hold upon whatever claims they may have upon the convention and make Mr. Blaine their candidate as nearly unanimously as possible. His Maine friends, led by Congressman Boutelle and Mr. Manley, will insist on this, and they are supported by every clear headed, honest friend of Mr. Blaine. Of course there are a few hotheads here, as most anywhere, and they are attempting to force things, but such a move will be deprecated by those who understand Mr. Blaine's relations to this convention. The caucus was to obviate anything contemplated which might look as if his name was being forced upon the convention. At this meeting the Maine delegates I have mentioned fought for some length of time to combat any rash or foolish action on the part of hasty friends, and then I was called in, together with several other gentlemen who are not delegates and therefore had no right to a place in the caucus. I can now say to you that there will be no stampeding. The other candidates must have their day in the convention, and then if there is no nomination and the representatives of at least four candidates conclude that Mr. Blaine is the only solution to the dilemma, they can nominate him, and I have no doubt he will accept. But we must have it practically unanimous, or we won't listen to it. At any rate we are intent on holding down those whose blind fidelity to Mr. Blaine would make it appear that he wished to obtain the nomination by antagonizing the other candidates."

The throng outside the Auditorium was not so dense this morning as was the case at every session of the convention last week. This is explained by the fact that nearly all of the political clubs and legions and the great mass of general visitors, disappointed by the protracted length of the convention, and despairing of having an opportunity soon to assist in the ratification jubilee of the successful nominee, had turned their faces homeward en masse after the adjournment on Saturday afternoon. Still, what, under other circumstances, would be regarded as an imposing crowd besieged the doors of the building from an early hour, and from the time that the gatekeepers began their duties at half past 9 there was a continuous inpour to the upper parts of the house. An hour later very few of the 9,000 seats allotted to the outside public were empty. The delegates, too, on the whole were remarkably early in arriving. Thirty of the New Yorkers, nearly all of the Virginians, and many southern, Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio contingents were in their seats at half past 10 o'clock, although the time for reassembling was half an hour later. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, and the leading lights of the gathering strolled in one after another without being accorded a single demonstration. Inside, as well as outside, the atmosphere was close and sultry and there were indications of a thunder storm, a fact which caused an enthusiastic Blaine man to suggest that the elements were preparing to give the successful candidate a baptism of thunder and lightning.

Mr. Manley, of Maine, remarked to a United Press reporter this morning that Blaine would accept only a unanimous nomination, which, at present, seemed impossible, and that he hoped there would be no more voting for Blaine unless he were formally put in nomination.

Chairman Estee said as he passed the United Press stand: "Boys, we are going to make a president for you today sure."

Congressman Bayne, of Pittsburg, wagered $500 to $1,000, and the money is said to be up, that John Sherman would be nominated before nightfall.

It is persistently reported that Mr. Blaine has telegraphed his friends here that under no circumstances can he accept the nomination. The telegram to that effect cannot be located, however, and Blaine's friends say that no such message has been received from their chief.

THE SIXTH DAY OPENS.

Mr. Manley Reads Two Telegrams from Blaine—No Sensation.

At 11 o'clock Chairman Estee, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Edmonds, of The Northwestern Christian Advocate, who was to open the sixth day of the convention with prayer, made their appearance. Not a dozen delegates were absent when the chairman at 11:05 brought down his gavel upon the desk and announced that the convention would come to order.

After prayer the band strikes up "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Mr. Hueston, of Virginia, offered a resolution that no vote should be counted which was cast for any one who had not been regularly placed in nomination. The resolution was declared to be out of order.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then took the platform and proceeded to talk about Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the convention. He said that without attempting to give any construction to the language employed, he he will read some dispatches from Mr. Blaine as follows;

"EDINBURGH, June 24.

"To Boutelle and Manley:

"Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. BLAINE."

"EDINBURGH, June 25.

"Boutelle and Manley, Maine delegation, Chicago:

"I think I have a right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public promptly. J. G. BLAINE."

The convention then proceeded to call the roll of states for the sixth ballot, which resulted as given below.

THE SIXTH BALLOT.

Little Change—Sherman and Harrison Still Leading.

The summary of the sixth ballot, the first taken today, is as follows:

Alger	127	Foraker	1
Allison	72	Blaine	40
Gresham	91	Fred Grant	1
Harrison	231	McKinley	12
Sherman	244		

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Alabama—Sherman 12, Alger 6, Harrison 1, Blaine 1. Arkansas—Alger 14. California—Blaine 16. Colorado—Harrison 5, Blaine 1. Connecticut—Sherman 6, Alger 2, Allison 4. Delaware—Harrison 5, Gresham 1. Florida—Harrison 1, Alger 5, Sherman 1. Georgia—Gresham 1, Fred Grant 1, Harrison 2, Sherman 19. Illinois—Harrison 3, Gresham 4. Indiana—Harrison 29, Gresham 1. Iowa—Allison 26. Kansas—Gresham 3, Harrison 6, Sherman 1, Alger 2, Allison 3, Blaine 3. Kentucky—Blaine 1, Sherman 9, Alger 6, Gresham 2, Harrison 7, McKinley 1. Louisiana—Sherman 9, Allison 2, Alger 3, Gresham 2. Maine—Allison 1, Harrison 1, Alger 2, Sherman 3, Gresham 2, Foraker 1, McKinley 2. Maryland—Sherman 6, Harrison 6, Allison 1, Blaine 3. Massachusetts—Gresham 1, McKinley 1, Allison 2, Harrison 5, Alger 8, Sherman 11. Michigan—Alger 26. Minnesota—Alger 3, Harrison 6, Gresham 5. Mississippi—Blaine 1, Gresham 3, Sherman 14. Missouri—Alger 15, Gresham 11, Harrison 2, Sherman 2, Allison 1, McKinley 1. Nebraska—Allison 5, Sherman 3, Alger 2. Nevada—Alger 5, Blaine 1. New Hampshire—Sherman 1, Allison 1, Harrison 6. New Jersey—Gresham 1, McKinley 3, Harrison 14. New York—Harrison 72. North Carolina—Harrison 2, Alger 9, Sherman 11. Ohio—Sherman 45, Harrison 1 (Lucky). Oregon—Blaine 1, Gresham 5. Pennsylvania—Harrison 6, Sherman 54. Rhode Island—Allison 8. South Carolina—Harrison 1, Sherman 6, Alger 11. Tennessee—Blaine 7, Alger 6, Harrison 2, Allison 1, Sherman 8. The result of the roll call of Tennessee is as follows: Alger 6, Allison 1, Blaine 8, Harrison 1, Sherman 8. Texas—Sherman 7, Alger 3, Allison 8, Gresham 3, McKinley 3, Harrison 1, Blaine 1. Vermont—Harrison 8. Virginia—Sherman 10, Allison 5, Harrison 6, Alger 3. West Virginia—Alger 1, Blaine 2, Gresham 1, Harrison 2, McKinley 1, Sherman 5. Wisconsin—Harrison 21, Gresham 1. Arizona—Alger—2. Dakota—Harrison 10. District of Columbia—Blaine 1, Alger 1. Idaho—Gresham 2. Montana—Gresham 1, Allison 1. New Mexico—Alger 1, Sherman 1. Utah—Allison 2. Washington Territory—Gresham 4, Alger 1, Harrison 1. Wyoming—Allison 2.

THE SEVENTH BALLOT.

California Turns Solidly to Harrison and Many Others Keep Company.

Alger	120	Harrison	278
Allison	76	Lincoln	1
Blaine	15	McKinley	16
Foraker	1	Sherman	231
Gresham	91	Haymond	1

VOTE BY STATES.

Alabama—Sherman 12, Alger 6, Blaine 1, Harrison 1. Arkansas—Alger 14. California—Harrison 16. The result of the roll call of California is as follows: Alger 1, Harrison 15. Colorado—Allison 6. Connecticut—McKinley 1, Alger 2, Sherman 5, Harrison 4. Delaware—Harrison 5, Gresham 1. Florida—Harrison 4, Alger 3, Sherman 1. Georgia—Alger 1, Lincoln 1, Harrison 3, Sherman 17, Gresham 1. Illinois—Gresham 40, Harrison 3, Alger 1. Indiana—Harrison 29, Gresham 1. Iowa—Allison 26. Kansas—Harrison 12, Sherman 1, Alger 3, Allison 3, McKinley 1. Kentucky—Alger 3, Harrison 10, Sherman 9, Blaine 1, McKinley 1, Gresham 2. Louisiana—Sherman 9, Alger 3, Allison 2, Gresham 2. Maine—Sherman 1, Alger 1, Harrison 2, Allison 2, Gresham 2, McKinley 3, Foraker 1. Maryland—Sherman 6, Harrison 9, Blaine 1. Massachusetts—Lincoln 1, Gresham 1, McKinley 1, Alger 2, Allison 3, Harrison 9, Sherman 11. Michigan—Alger 26. Minnesota—Alger 2, Harrison 8, Gresham 4. Mississippi—Gresham 3, Sherman 14, Blaine 1. Missouri—Sherman 2, Alger 14, Gresham 12, Harrison 3, McKinley 1. Nebraska—Alger 2, Allison 5, Sherman 1, Harrison 2. Nevada—Allison 6. New Hampshire—Harrison 8. New Jersey—Sherman 1, Gresham 1, Alger 1, McKinley 5, Harrison 10. New York—Harrison 72. North Carolina—Harrison 3, Alger 7, Sherman 12. Ohio—Sherman 45, Harrison 1. Oregon—Gresham 6. Pennsylvania—Sherman 52, Harrison 8. Rhode Island—Allison 6, Harrison 2. South Carolina—Alger 11, Sherman 6, Harrison 1. Tennessee—Alger 9, Blaine 6, Sherman 5, Harrison 3, Allison 1. Texas—Alger 2, Allison 8, Sherman 7, Gresham 1, Harrison 3, McKinley 2, Blaine 2, Creed Haymond 1. Vermont—Harrison 8. Virginia—Allison 5, Harrison 6, Alger 3, Sherman 10. West Virginia—Blaine 2, Gresham 5, Harrison 3, McKinley 1, Sherman 1. Wisconsin—Harrison 20, Sherman 2. Arizona—Alger 2. Dakota—Harrison 10. District of Columbia—Blaine 1, Alger 1. Idaho—Gresham 2. Montana—Gresham 1, Allison 1. New Mexico—Alger 1, Sherman 1. Utah—Allison 2. Washington Territory—Harrison 1, Alger 1, Gresham 4. Wyoming—Sherman 2.

ALLISON WITHDRAWS.

At the conclusion of the seventh ballot Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, rose and said: I rise to thank the friends in this convention who have shown their confidence in the character and fitness of Mr. Allison for the presidency, and now, with the authority of that gentleman, I withdraw his name from the further consideration of this convention. [Applause.]

EIGHTH AND LAST BALLOT.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, Nominated Handsomely.

Harrison	544	Blaine	5
Alger	100	McKinley	4
Sherman	118	Gresham	59

VOTE BY STATES.

Alabama—Harrison 3, Sherman 5, Alger 10, Blaine 2. Arkansas—Alger 14. California—Blaine 1, Harrison 15. Colorado—Harrison 6. Connecticut—Harrison 12. Delaware—Harrison 6. Florida—Harrison 2, Alger 4, Sherman 2. Georgia—Gresham 1, Alger 3, Sherman 9, Harrison 10. Illinois—Harrison 4, Gresham 40. Indiana—Harrison 29, Gresham 1. Iowa—Alger 1, Gresham 3, Harrison 22. Kansas—McKinley 1, Harrison 16, Alger 1. Kentucky—Gresham 2, Sherman 7, Harrison 15, Alger 1, Blaine 1. Louisiana—Harrison 9, Sherman 3, Alger 4. Maine—Harrison 5, McKinley 3, Gresham 1, Sherman 3. Maryland—Sherman 4, Harrison 11, Blaine 1. Massachusetts—Alger 1, Sherman 2, Harrison 23. Michigan—Alger 26. Minnesotta—Alger 1, Harrison 13. Mississippi—Harrison 4, Gresham 3, Sherman 11. Missouri—Alger 15, Gresham 8, Harrison 7, Sherman 2. Nebraska—Alger 1, Harrison 9. Nevada—Alger 2, Harrison 4. New Hampshire—Harrison 8. New Jersey—Harrison 18. New York—Harrison 72. North Carolina—Harrison 8, Alger 3, Sherman 11. Pennsylvania—Sherman 1, Harrison 50. Rhode Island—Harrison 8. South Carolina—Harrison 4, Sherman 4, Alger 10. Result South Carolina poll—Alger 10, Sherman 4, Harrison 4. Tennessee—Harrison 20, Alger 3. Texas—Harrison 26. Vermont—Harrison 8. Virginia—Harrison 15, Sherman 9. West Virginia—Harrison 12. Wisconsin—Harrison 22. Arizona—Harrison 2. Dakota—Harrison 10. District of Columbia—Harrison 2. Idaho—Harrison 2. Montana—Harrison 2. New Mexico—Harrison 2. Utah—Harrison 2. Washington Territory—Harrison 6. Wyoming—Harrison 2.

AFTER THE STRUGGLE.

Leaders of Opposing Forces All Join in Praising the Victor.

The roll call demonstrated the accuracy of the vote already given, and Governor Foraker moved that the convention make Harrison's nomination unanimous. He said that the delegation from Ohio, who were all Sherman men, would go away from this convention all Harrison men. They could do so, he said, with perfect consistency, because they all know that Harrison was born in Ohio. [Great applause.]

CHEERING THE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, said he came here hoping that one of Michigan's sons would be chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party. But they had not succeeded in their desire, and now if it were asked how the Michigan delegation would stand by Harrison he would reply by pointing out the way in which they had stood by Alger. He accepted the result and he hoped that all the delegations would return to their homes believing that the nomination which had been made had been indicated by Providence from the start. They had come here, he said, to place a soldier at the head of the ticket, and in that they had succeeded.

Senator Farwell promised that Illinois would give her electoral vote to Harrison, and he also seconded the motion of Governor Foraker to make Harrison's nomination unanimous.

Mr. Depew said that as the only presidential candidate in the convention he also seconded the motion. He knew when he came here that Ohio would carry off the honors, because that state always gained the day. The delegates would go away without heart burnings and full of enthusiasm.

Gen. Hastings said he had been instructed by the Pennsylvania delegation to congratulate the convention on the selection it had made. Pennsylvania had a hundred thousand majority for any Republican candidate and Harrison would get it all.

Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, said he was full of sorrow, not because the man of his choice had been beaten, but because the convention had nominated a man against whom the Democratic party could not utter one truthful word. No candidate could have been found who could have claimed a warmer place in the hearts of the American people. No words of calumny could be uttered against Gen. Harrison's character, and what would the quill drivers of the Democratic party do? As Iowa had promptly withdrawn its candidate so with equal promptness would it answer the call of the convention when the tide turned in the direction of the candidate who had been so enthusiastically named.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, said that his delegation had been placed in a delicate and embarrassing position. They came impressed with the feeling that there might be attributed to the vote of Maine a significance apart from numerical strength, and they had endeavored to show this. How well they had done this the convention was the best judge. He pledged the hearty support of the east to the nominee, one that would call back the refrain when another Harrison was in the field, "Have you heard the news from Maine?" In the forefront of the battle the white plume would be found gleaming as it always had been. [Great applause.]

Creed Haymond, California, who was called out, said that his heart was overflowing with happiness. The convention had solved the question as to whether a soldier or a statesman should lead the party, and it had solved the problem by selecting one who combined both elements.

POLLING A DELEGATION.

There would not be much use of talking in this campaign. The people had already started it, and they were loaded for bear.

The next speaker was Mr. Davis, of Minnesota. He said the Macedonian cry of the gentleman from Ohio had been answered. Minnesota seconded the motion to make the nomination unanimous. There were calls for Wise and Ingersoll. A dispatch was read from Gen. Alger thanking the convention for its support and pledging support in behalf of Michigan.

Mr. Wise said it would be strange if Virginia was silent when the name of Harrison was in the field. Two hundred and fifty years ago that rich and glorious blood was planted on Virginia soil and it had spread out in its richness wherever it had gone. When they carried that name back to old Virginia not all the narrowness, not all the bigotry of by gone days could keep them from electing Harrison.

Mr. Mahone was called for.

"This is a love feast," said the chair; "give all a show."

Mr. Mahone said that he need not assure any Republican within the limits of this country that he was always for the nominee, and while he came here like many others, preferring some particular candidate, Sherman above all others, yet, with a heart full of friendship for the field, he had not seen fit to abandon his colors until the question was settled. Now that it was settled by a decisive majority vote, he joined heartily in seconding the motion to make the nomination unanimous. Whatever he could do to promote the Republican success would be heartily done in.—[A Voice—"Shake hands with Wise."]

The general stepped down and shook hands with Foraker, Depew and others, but overlooked his Virginia rival.

Delegate Proctor, of Vermont, said that as the one eastern state that voted for Harrison from the start, he returned thanks to the states and to the territories which came in finally and followed the lead of Vermont.

Harrison's nomination was made unanimous.

Children Dying from Heat.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The continued heated term is playing sad havoc among the children in the tenement house districts. The certificates of death are pouring in and several clerks are kept busy tabulating them for future reference in the bureau of vital statistics. Up to noon over 100 deaths of children from diarrhoeal diseases, caused by the heat, have been reported, and it looks like fully 300 deaths for the day, the heaviest for a year. Horses are suffering severely and a number of cab and surface car horses have dropped dead from the heat today, the latter notwithstanding the fact that the companies have relays at intervals of a mile and hospital stations along the line. At noon the thermometer registered 88.

Cigar Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The cigar factory of Foster Hilson & Co., corner of Thirty-ninth street and First avenue, was burned. The structure occupied one-half of an entire city block. The firm were carrying a large stock which was entirely destroyed. Loss on building, $75,000, and on stock, $250,000. Some tenements in the rear caught fire, and also Lichtenstein Brothers' cigar factory adjoining, but the fire departments soon extinguished the flames.

A Negro Not to Be Trifled With.

KEYPORT, N. J., June 25.—While a negro was riding on a merry-go-round some young men threw flour in his face. The negro drew a revolver and shot into the crowd, inflicting a dangerous wound upon William English. The negro then took to his heels followed by an excited crowd, who attacked him with stones and clubs. After considerable difficulty he was rescued from the mob and locked up. His wounds are very severe.

A Foolhardy Race.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 25.—Charles A. Percy, of Suspension Bridge, and Robert W. Flack, of Syracuse, have signed articles to race through the rapids from the Maid of the Mist landing to Lewiston, at the mouth of the river, in lifeboats. This includes the Whirlpool rapids, the Devil's rapids, the Devil's Hole and other dangerous stretches of water. The race will be for $500 a side and will come off about Aug. 1.

MORTON

LEVI P. MORTON.

Republican Nominee for Vice President

Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for Vice President at last evening's session of the convention. That completes the ticket which is considered the best, and ablest and most popular of any ever made.

DEMOCRATIC MISREPRESENTATION.

The *Watchman* copied a paragraph from the Clinton *Democrat* in which it tried to make it appear that the times were prosperous under the present Democratic administration by asserting "that at Austin, near Keating summit there is a great demand for labor at one dollar and seventy-five cents per day with board and men could not be had at that price."

Now for the facts in the case. At Austin on the Allegheny river, in Potter county, Pa., (not Keating summit,) is located a large saw mill. Last season a contagious fever visited the place and many died from its effects and many more were prostrated with sickness, hence it is that no person can be induced by the offer of high wages to work there this year.

These facts we glean from Mr. Solomon Candy, a millwright and Democrat, who was employed near that locality last season. For further information in regard to the "good Democratic times" at Austin, we refer our free trade contemporaries to Mr. Henry Confer, also a Democrat, and who suffered for several weeks from the fever contracted there. Misrepresenters, try again. Is it impossible for free traders to tell the whole truth? We also want the people to make a note of this.

Reducing the Surplus.

The disposition of the Surplus in the U. S. Treasury engages the attention of our Statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of the Surplus of Consumptives. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from this dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of Consumptives. How? By keeping constantly at had a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a Cough, a Cold, a Sore Throat, a Chest, or Side Pain. Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed.
Trial bottles free at W. C. Keplinger & Co's Drug Store.

SINCE the weak and vacillating Democratic administration began this country has become a by-word and laughing stock to the Nations of Europe for its inefficiency and cowardice in settling disputes.

Our Candidate for President

He will be nominated by the convention and will be elected by the people, because he will come the nearest to filling their ideal of a Chief Magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place' because no other medicine has so well filled the the ideal of a perfect tonic and alterative. The people have indorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. For all Malarial Fevers and diseases caused by Malarial Poisons, Electric Bitters can not be too highly recommended. Also cures Headache and Constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1 at W. C. Keplinger & Co's Drug Store.

THE pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana to establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will all wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all Druggists'.

Beggar: "Will you please give me a dime, sir? I'm deaf and dumb." Gentleman: "Deaf and dumb?" Beggar: "I mean I'm blind. It's me twin brother who is deaf and dumb, sir. We look so much alike that I get mixed up myself sometimes."

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin; Curbs, Splints, Ring-bone, Stifles Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, Druggist Bellefonte, Pa. 20-15-6m

HANDSOME BATISTES.....12½c per yd

SATEENS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH...12½ to 35c per yd

CRINCKLED SEERSUCKERS, in handsome Stripes.....8 to 12½c per yd

WARM WEATHER GOODS!

VICTORIA LAWNS,.....8 to 30c per yd

INDIA LAWNS.....10 to 50c per yd

CHILDREN'S HAMMOCKS.....30c

GIRLS' SAILOR HATS.....25 to 90c

Laces and Embroidery All Prices and Widths!

JAPANESE PARASOLS, all shapes.....

LACE CURTAINS.....from 60c to $5.00 per pair

LADIES' WALKING SHOES.....60c to $1.75 per pair

LYON & CO.

A SPECIAL OFFER OF MEN'S CASSIMERE SUITS, for Summer Wear.....at $5.00

were $10.00 before.

A New Line of BLUE SERGE SUITS, of Very Fine quality and Superior make.

Huntingdon County Again Devastated.
Special to the Altoona Tribune.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 23.—Another violent rain and hail storm, accompanied with most terrific thunder and lightning, visited the most extreme lower section of this county, in the neighborhood of Burnt Cabins, on Friday last. For the space of one-half hour the storm was so severe that the citizens became greatly alarmed for their safety. Never before had there been such a storm in their recollection. George McMullen, aged 18 years, while plowing in a field, was struck by lightning (also the two horses) and instantly killed. A wagon load of flour, hauled by a two-horse team, with the driver on one of the horses, was struck by lightning, scattering the flour in every direction, but fortunately not injuring the driver or horses. In a pasture field a horse was struck and killed.

Much damage was done to wheat crops and many fields of corn were washed out entirely. Trees were uprooted and laid down as though felled by the hands of an axman. In one instance four large shade trees were blown over on top of a dwelling house which they had sheltered for many years. So far as heard from no buildings have been wrecked, although much damage, no doubt, has been done.

This is the third serious hail storm in the county within a month, and surpassing anything of the kind in the recollection of its oldest citizens.

An Expert Swordsman.

On Saturday an accident occurred at the Glass Works. Mr. Isaiah Clark, one of the most skilled workmen, gave Superintendent Beach an illustration of his expertness in cutting a sword from a sheet of glass and succeeded in turning out an effective and elegant weapon. Indeed, it proved too effective, for when afterwards showing Mr. Beach how well he could handle it, he run it into Mr. Beach's side inflicting a slight wound. Mr. Clark has sheathed his sword and will not make use of it again until Mr. Duncan C. Ross comes this way.

—The people of Curtin street were told, eight weeks ago, that lack of rain alone was what prevented the immediate repairs to that street which were asked for and which are a necessity. Several times, since then, has Providence sent great quantities of rain and just now the street is in lovely condition. The people of that community insist upon it that they must have repairs to their street before either of the crossings asked for on High street are made. We consider their claim good. It was the first one made, and is the one most needed and should receive first attention.

—Why is not the cow ordinance enforced? The community was promised that it would be enforced this summer, but the evil is as bad as ever, and cows roam the street not only during the day, but all night. They not only roam the street, but also break through fences. We had actual proof of this fact this morning, when, at an early hour, we saw a large white cow being chased from a garden into which she had entered by leaping over a low fence during the night.

—The remains of David Love, the young man who was killed by the cars in Pittsburg, on Thursday, were brought to his home here on Saturday night, the funeral occuring on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The deceased was about 25 years of age and was unmarried. He had been employed at the steam heating works here a year and a half in the employ of Mr. Robert McKnight. Mr. McKnight was greatly shocked by the news of Mr. Love's sudden death. In speaking of him, Mr. McKnight said that he never had in his employ a man of more amiable disposition than David Love. We hear Mr. Love very highly spoken of by all. He had numerous relatives and friends here and the funeral was largely attended.

Will This be a Hot Summer?

The impression seems to prevail, pretty generally, that we are to have a hot summer throughout the country. The *Indian Pharmacist* predicates it upon the following theory, which has been advanced by others:

The weather seems to run in cycles of about seven years; that is, when we have a hot summer it is always followed by a cold one, and it takes about seven years to reach another equally hot. It will be remembered by many that the summer of 1867 was very hot, and so dry that during August the grass crumbled under the feet when trod upon. The summer of 1868 was noted for its coolness, the thermometer very seldom getting above 85°, and we did not reach the top wave of thermality again until 1874, when it was extremely hot. The following summer was cold to a remarkable degree, but from then on the summers grew gradually warmer until 1881, which was excessively hot and very dry, no rain falling for over nine weeks, and there were more sunstrokes that summer than there has been in all the summers since.

The summer of 1882 was quite cold, a few flakes of snow fell on the morning of July 4, followed by hail in the afternoon, and during the rest of the month and through the month of August the temperature was so low that overcoats were necessary for comfort, particularly at night. The summers since 1882 have grown warmer and warmer, and last summer was a moderately hot one, but unless all signs fail the coming summer will be the climax of the cycle, and a hot, dry season may be expected. So far as the past spring was concerned the signs were against the theory here advanced, but possibly the coolness of the spring may be succeeded by a regular old scorching summer whose temperature will rival sheol for hotness.

"Charles, said his fond wife, as she appeared at the bedside, "are n't you ashamed to lie there at this hour on a Sunday morning?" "Well, my dear," he replied as he very languidly opened one eye and let it softly close again, "I do feel mortified: but I hope to sleep it off before you get back from church."

The Well Bred Girl—What She Does not Do.

There are some things that a well-bred young lady never does.

She never accepts a valuable present from a gentleman acquaintance unless engaged to him.

She never turns round to look after any one when walking on the street.

She never takes supper or refreshments at a restaurant with a gentleman after attending the theatre, unless they are very intimate acquaintances.

She does not wear her monogram about her person or stick it over her letters and envelopes.

She never accepts a seat from a gentleman in a street car without first thanking him.

She never forgets her ball-room engagement or refuses to dance with one gentleman and immediately dances with another.

She never snubs other young ladies even if they happen to be less popular or well favored than herself.

She never laughs or talk loudly at public places.

She never wears clothing so singular or striking as to attract particular attention in public.

She never speaks slightingly of her mother, and says she "don't care whether her behavior meets with maternal approbation or not."

Mrs. De Troit (who has just built a new house): "Our decorator told me I ought to have a globule for the library." Dealer: "Globe, you mean, madam. Here's a fine one." Mrs. De Troit: "Yes, but I want a square one to fit in a particular corner near the fire-place.'

Woman (to tramp): "And if I give you a nice plate of hash you promise to saw some wood?" Tramp: "Yes'm." Woman (doubtfully): "I don't know whether I can put confidence in you or not." Tramp (reproachfully): "You ought to, ma'am; I have confidence enough in you to eat the hash."

The Charm of Society.

People do not sufficiently realize that when society is reduced to a mercantile basis, and that when you invite me because you owe me a dinner, or when I make a dinner and invite you to meet ten other uncongenial creditors of mine, that society has lost its charm. Of course, like all great things the lighting or cleaning of a city, for instance, this society paying of debts must be done, in a grand general manner, and the greater must swamp the lesser. But the losing of the principle, which is generally supposed to be amusement, and retaining the outward form, is a miserable sham. We wish to go to dinner, to meet agreeable people; we want men and women to come to us, to amuse us. To improve society, we must begin by improving ourselves; to have unity, you must first have units. We must learn to make our home evenings agreeable, before society will be agreeable.

A young German officer, rather new to his work, was drilling a squad of raw recruits, and gave the command, "Lift the right leg!" One of the solders by mistake raised his left leg, which of course was close to the right leg of his neighbor. "Hello!" exclaimed the officer, "what jackanapes has lifted both his legs?"

When Professor K——reached the rostrum for prayers, he found his watch about two minutes slower, and himself as much later, than he expected. Looking at his watch, he exclaimed: "I shall have no faith in my watch after this!" "It is not faith, but works, you need," was the quick response of Professor J——.

Mrs. Hauton (who feels that she has condescended in coming to the Newgolds' balls): "Extremely ordinary people here; common-looking woman over there, and what a dress she has on!" (Suddenly discovers that she is facing a mirror.)

"The Love that Lives."

"Youth fades, love droops, the leaves of friendship fall—
A mother's secret hope outlives them all."

She will not believe her dimpled darling must die. The baby eyes look to her for help. Hasten to the nearest druggist and procure Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and your child may be restored, for it cures consumption which is only scrofula of the lungs, if taken in time, as readily as it cures scrofula affecting other parts and organs. Don't delay.

A perfect specific. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Wife: "You'll kill yourself smoking so much, John." Husband: "But, my dear, I must use the weed; I cannot stop it." Wife: "Oh, very well; if that is so, I guess I shall have occasion for weeds myself before long."

The Homliest Man in Bellefonte

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

If a delinquent and a half should come up and pay a dollar and a half in a year and a half, an editor would stand some chance of getting a meal and a half occasionally.

$80 One bottle of English Spavin Liniment cured my fine Norman mare of two ugly blood spavins which damaged her value at least $80. It is the grandest Blemish cure I ever used. John McCain, Horse Dealer, Darlington Ind. Sold by F. Potts Green, Druggist, Bellefonte, Pa. 20-15-6m

What is that which will give a cold, may cure a cold, and may also pay the doctor? A draught.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache, and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It also creates a good appetite.

Happiness is only relative, and some people find that it is a very distant relative indeed.

Suits made to order.—$15 00, $16 00, $17 00, $18 00, $19 00, $20 00.
MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

WE SELL

The New Perfect RANGES, Susquehanna, Lady Washington, and many other styles of Cook Stoves.

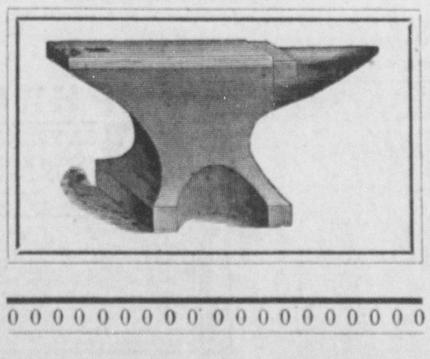
H. A. MCKEE & BRO.

SOLE

Agency for CENTRE CO. for the SOUTH BEND Chilled Plows and Repairs.

We claim to carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE LINE of Hardware, in all its details, of any one store in this county, and we sell goods low. We have experienced men in our employ. We have added largely to our stock and especially ask you to patronize the new firm. We shall do our utmost to please you.

HARDWARE!



HARDWARE!

WOLF'S HAND MADE TINWARE You know what that means.

H. A. MCKEE & BRO.

THE ONLY PLACE in town that PURE MIXED PAINT is sold.

Were all wise enough to heed this advice in season, a world of suffering would be avoided. The best months in which to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, are

March April May

At no other season is the body so much in need of, or so susceptible to the benefit to be derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, as now. The impoverished condition of the blood, the weakening effects of the long, cold winter, the lost appetite, and that tired feeling, all make a good spring medicine absolutely necessary. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will be convinced that it is the ideal spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

How People of Limited Means Can Secure A HOME

No money given the Landlord will purchase a better home than the one in which you live. Should you die before the payments are complete, your heirs receive a deed at once. Why not secure a home or business property on this plan, enjoy all your earnings, and be confident that your family will not be turned into the street should you die?

Office on second floor of Humes' block, over the post office. A. C. MOORE, Gen Agt.

OLD DR CHASE'S NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

His Last & Crowning Life Work.

Dr Chase's Third, Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician, or the Book for the Million, contains nearly 900 pages and sells for $2.25 in cloth binding and $2.50 in imported oil cloth, marble edge, and is justly by him called

'THE CROWNING WORK OF MY LIFE.'

It is the result of over half a century's observation, study and experience. Yet this embodies no compilation of his former books, IT IS WHOLLY A NEW BOOK. If 30 years ago he could produce a book that has had a sale of over fifteen hundred thousand copies, and has made his name familiar in nearly every English-speaking home in the United States, Canada, and South America, what KIND of a book could or would he produce as his Crowning Life Work, WITH MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE? The book itself answers the question, and is the most valuable production in the history of book publishing.

The Book is published in both English and German.

Agents Wanted! Big Terms!
F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
6mo Detroit, Mich.

TRAMP OR GENTLEMAN?

His Actions Showed that He was Both.

Undoubtedly he was a tramp.

The solitary marshal, whose business it was to represent the majesty of the law in the little village of Blue Rock, spotted the stranger as soon as he entered the place. The visitor was shabbily dressed. His coat was ragged, and his trousers were patched. His hat was without a brim, and his shoes let his feet touch the ground.

"I'll shadow him," said the marshal to himself.

The tramp slouched along down the shady side of the street until he reached the depot. Here he paused and took a seat on the platform.

"Hello, there!" said the marshal as he came up. "You must move on."

The man came thus rudely spoken to turned a weary face toward the officer. It was not a very clean face, and it bore traces of care. But it was not a bad face, nor a very old face. On the contrary, it was rather frank and youthful.

All this the marshal took in, but he had to carry them out. Blue Rock had passed an ordinance subjecting all tramps to thirty days' imprisonment at hard labor.

"What are you doing here?" asked the officer, roughly.

"I am looking for work," was the reply.

"Who are you, and where are you from?"

"I am a gentleman," said the tramp, wearily.

"A gentleman!" shouted the marshal. "You look like one. What is your name and where are you from?"

The wayfarer put his hand to his head, and a puzzled look came over his face.

"I would give anything to be able to answer your questions," he said, "but I can't answer, for I do not know."

At this astounding reply the marshal raised his baton.

"None of your chaff," he growled. "Now, I'll give you one chance. You must march out of town or I'll run in."

The stranger evidently understood the full meaning of the threat. He leaped from his seat with a frightenek look, and without a word walked off down the railroad track.

"He's been arrested before," said the officer, thoughtfully. "No doubt he has been in a dozen jails. Well, so he leaves here it is all right."

Two hours later the guardian of the peace found his tramp occupying his former seat on the depot platform.

"Now, you must come with me."

He seized the lounger by one arm and jerked him up. The prisoner made no resistance. He looked reproachfully at his captor, and started off with him without a word.

At Blue Rock justice was always swift, although, perhaps, it was a little crude.

In less than an hour the tramp was convicted and locked up in the stockade, where he was set to work breaking rock. The prisoner's obstinacy in asserting that he had forgotten his name and his former place of abode made the petty village officials very mad, and the poor fellow was put to work at harder tasks than usual. As the weeks rolled on it was noticed that the prisoner displayed no resentment or impatience. He went about his work cheerfully and without a complaint.

When the prisoner's term was out the first man he met after his release was the marshal.

"Get out of the town right away," was the officer's advice.

"But I want to stay here," said the tramp. I want work, and I like the place."

"You are a blank fool to want to stay in the town," replied the other, and it will be my duty to arrest you again, if you don't leave. So march!"

The unfortunate wretch made no further appeal. He limped off slowly and was soon out of sight.

Later in the day the marshal passed by the depot and saw a spectacle that made him open his eyes. The tramp was on the platform and the superintendent was talking to him.

"Come here," said the superintendent to the marsnal, "and take this vagabond off!"

There was nothing to do but to make the arrest. A speedy conviction followed, and the luckless victim was again sent to the stockade for thirty days.

At last the Month came to an end and the prisoner was turned out. This time the marshal marched him beyond the town limits and left him. "He has got too much sense to come back," reported the marshal to the mayor.

"We may have been too hard on him," responded the mayor. "I sometimes think he is wrong in the head."

"Well, it is too late to talk about it," said the other, and the conversation ended.

The tramp did not turn up again that day, nor the next. The worthy marshal began to be worried, and the mayor was a little uneasy. Blue Rock was such a small place that a sensation was always welcome, and the unknown prisoner had been the talk of the town for sixty days.

"He's hiding in the woods, and will slip in here some night and burn the town," said one.

This idea found great favor, and that night the villagers found it difficult to sleep. On the following day there was a railway excursion to a point of interest forty miles away, and every body of any consequence in the town went along. The mayor and council, the superintendent of the depot, and even the marshal, joined the party. The return trip was made after dark, and the train sped along at a fearful rate of speed. The excursionists were all in a jolly humor and were at the height of the festivities when the frightful shrieking of the locomotive whistle started every body. The train came to a full stop, and among those who rushed out were the mayor and marshal of Blue Rock.

At the head of the train they found the engineer and conductor talking with a man who held one hand to his side from which the blood was streaming.

"Great God! It is our tramp!" exclaimed the marshal.

"You are right," said the mayor. "My poor fellow, what is the matter?"

The tramp fell in a fainting fit before he could answer the question.

"You see," said the engineer, "this man was tramping through the woods when he came to the track and found two train wreckers tampering with the rails. Well, this tramp, or whatever he is, jumped on the two scoundrels like a tiger. He disabled one of them, but the other stabbed him in the side and ran away. So he built a fire on the track, and as soon as I saw it I stopped the train."

Just then several passengers came up with the wounded wrecker, who had been seriously injured by the tramp. The villain evidently thought that he was mortally wounded, for he made a full confession.

"I think," said the Blue Rock mayor, "that we owe a debt of gratitude to our preserver. Many men in his fix would not have turned over a hand to save us."

The tramp opened his eyes and smiled faintly.

"Did you know we were on the train?" asked the marshal.

"Oh, yes; I saw you when you went up the road this morning, and I hung about here because I saw those two chaps acting suspiciously on the track."

"Come, now, who are you, and where is your home?" asked the marshal.

"I am a gentleman. I have forgotten my name, and all about things that happened years ago. I can't tell you nothing more."

"By George!" said the mayor, "I believe he tells the truth."

"We must take him to Blue Rock and care for him," said one of the party. "He shall have the freedom of the town and the best there is in it."

"Thank you," said the tramp, with a smile. "I am satisfied now."

A spasm of pain contracted his features. A gasp, a fluttering of the breath, and unknown was dead!

Tramp or gentleman? Who was he, and what lay back of his misfortunes?

These were the questions the Blue Rock excursiontsts asked each other on their way home.—*Wallace P. Reed, in Atlanta Constitution.*

What a man knows should find its expression in what he does. The value of superior knowledge is chiefly in that it lead to a performing manhood.

Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table. They must go into the deep and buffet the surges.

Grocer, who has lately joined the volunteers, practising in his shop: "Right, left, right, left. Four paces to the rear, march!"—falls down trap door into the cellar. Grocer's wife, anxiously: "Oh! Jim, are you hurt?" Grocer, savagely, but with dignity: "Go, away, woman; what do you know about war?"

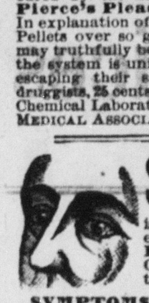
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a **laxative, alterative,** or **purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.**

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *292 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

SALESMEN WANTED

For the HOOKER NURSERIES, established 1835. Steady employment and good pay. Send for terms at once. H E HOOKER CO., Rochester, N. Y. 20 18 2m

SALESMEN WANTED

Pushing, Reliable Men, to Canvass for NURSERY STOCK. Permanent employment guaranteed. *Salary and Expenses Paid.* Apply at once, stating age GLEN BROTHERS, (refer to this paper.) Rochester, New York 20 19 6t*

SALESMEN WANTED

Permanent positions guaranteed with

SALARY & EXPENSES PAID

Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast-selling specialties. Outfit free.

Address at once. (Name this Paper.)

BROWN BROTHERS, NURSERYMEN ROCHESTER, N. Y. Rep 20-17-2m

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure guaranteed. Office, 831 ARCH St., Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5. 20 18 1y

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations...	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.....	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs..	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease.....	.50
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation..	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR **ENTIRELY NEW BOOK**

The most wonderfully complete collection of the ABSOLUTELY USEFUL and PRACTICAL which has ever been published in any nation on the globe. A MARVEL of EVERY-DAY VALUE and actual MONEY-EARNING and MONEY-SAVING to every possessor. Hundreds upon hundreds of beautiful and HELPFUL engravings. Its extraordinary low price beyond competition. Nothing in the whole history of the book trade like it. Select something of REAL VALUE to the PEOPLE and sales are SURE. Agents looking for a new and FIRST-CLASS book, write for full description and terms. 30 days' time given Agents without capital. SCAMMELL & CO., Box 8971, 20 7 6m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ST JACOBS OIL

LUMBAGO—LAME BACK.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BRUISES AND BURNS.

—CURES— A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE.

—JOINS IN— To the testimonial of a gentleman cured of Lumbago by St Jacobs Oil, is subscribed the subjoined indorsement and autograph of a distinguished public officer: "*I concur in indorsing St. Jacobs Oil.*"

Thomas L. James

Ex-Postmaster General of the United States

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

"I don't think much of the scenery of this part of the country," said a Western man on a Central Hudson train bound north. "Give me prairie every time." "What's the matter with the scenery in this part of the country?" asked a fellow passenger. "You can't see any. Them hills and mountains are in the way."

Miscellaneous.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS The DEBILITATED The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC. Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE. Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC. In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's BURLINGTON, VT.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of **PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.** A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE with Illust'd Pamphlet &c.

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

VIGOROUS HEALTH Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed the sufferer. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or loss of confidence in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

DR. HOBENSACK'S NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS.

A sure and safe specific for weakness and debility of the nervous system, and general exhaustion arising from youthful imprudence, excesses and overwork of body and brain, causing physical and mental weakness, loss of memory and sexual incapacity. CURES OLD and YOUNG. Price $1 per box. Prepared and for sale at Dr. Hobensack's Laboratory, No. 206 N. 2d Street, Phila. Send for circular.

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED OR SINGLE,

When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so peculiar to their sex, should Use DR. DUCHOINE'S Celebrated

FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed, $1. Address, Dr. Harter Medicine Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. 10 44 1y

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

CONSUMPTION

THE CREAM of all BOOKS of ADVENTURE

Condensed into one Volume.

Pioneer Heroes, AND **Daring Deeds.**

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs, and scores of others. SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED with 220 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low-priced, and beats anything to sell. Time for payments allowed Agents short of funds.

PLANET PUB. CO., Box 6881, 20 7 6m Philadelphia, Pa.

1888------Presidential Year---1888

The *New York Weekly Herald*, containing an impartial epitome each week of the movements of all political parties, will be mailed to any address in the United States or Canada, from JUNE 6th until after the Presidential Election, for 40 cents. Address,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York City,

EDUCATION AT SMALL COST.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

CENTRAL State Normal School,

Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa

Winter Term of 12 Weeks opens TUESDAY JANUARY 3, 1888.

Spring Term of 14 Weeks opens TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1888.

Beginning with the Winter Term, January 3, 1888.

Heat, furnished room and board for only $2.5 a week.

Tuition, $1.25 a week

To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 Cents a week as aid. This can be subtracted from the cost of tuition.

Besides the weekly aid, the State gives 50 Dollars at graduation.

The net cost for heat, furnished room, board and tuition for the winter term of 12 weeks is only $39.-00 and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only $45.50.

Those who pass their Junior Examination next Spring and enter the Senior Class, can attend a whole year of 42 weeks at the net cost of only $86.-50 provided they graduate and receive the weekly aid of 50 cents a week and the 50 dollars additional.

This is an opportunity that should be improved by everyone who looks forward to teaching as a profession.

The faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments.

Four of the instructors are honored graduates of Colleges. The school possesses rare cabinets and valuable apparatus for illustrating the sciences.

The Model School is conducted after the manner of the best training schools.

At the last session of the legislature the Central State Normal School received two appropriations aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars. This money has been used in putting the building in excellent order.

Hydrants, water-closets and bath rooms may be found on the different floors. All rooms are completely furnished. The student should bring his own towels and napkins. Washing may be obtained in the building at a small cost.

Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.

For the beauty and healthfulness of its location the Central State Normal School is admired and praised.

We will be glad to correspond with any one who is interested.

Choice rooms reserved on application. STUDENTS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE. Address,

JAMES ELDON, A. M. PRINCIPAL, CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 19-30-1y. LOCK HAVEN, Pa.

Registered Trade Mark

"CLEANFAST"

"CLEANFAST" BLACK STOCKINGS

The F. P. Robinson Co's Dye.

Warranted as Clean as White Hose.

MONEY REFUNDED If they stain the feet or fade in washing.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Stockings. Men's Half Hose.

SILK FINISH, LISLE, and COTTON

Prompt attention to mail orders. **EXCELSIOR HOSIERY CO.** 1123 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Write for Price List. 26 18 13t

MONEY SAVED! BY THE PHILADELPHIA SHOPPING AGENCY

To those who would like to purchase goods at Philadelphia prices without the expense and trouble of making the journey there, Miss ELLA H. BRUCE offers her services as **Purchasing Agent.** No commission charged. The best of reference given. Correspondence solicited. Inquiries enclosing stamp, promptly answered. Address ELLA H. BRUCE, 3433 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 To $10 A DAY

CIRCULARS FREE! 1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to Introduce them Every horse owner buys 1 to 6. Lines never under horses' feet. Send 30 one cent stamps to pay postage and packing for a NICKEL PLATED SAMPLE that sells for 65 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address, BREWSTER M'FG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE COLLEGE.

Winter Term Begins Jan. 11, 1888.

This Institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Classical Course of four years.
2. A Latin Scientific course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the general Scientific Course: (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
6. A reorganized Course in Mechanic Arts, Combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A Carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. Special Courses are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal.

For Catalogues, or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., *President.* 8-4f *State College, Centre Co., Pa.*

Important Notice!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GALVANZED and PLAIN WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

CAST IRON,

TERRA COTTA

DRAIN PIPE,

FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

plumbing and steam fitting, light and heavy castings and general machine work,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agents for

CUSTER CO

FOR THE

LANSING WAGON.

Every wagon warranted and sold a fair price. Call and see us at

THE LOCK FOUNDRY,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUCK & BUSH.

The Duties and Opportunities of Labor.

From Address at the Laying of the Corner-stone of the College Building Given by William H. Vanderbilt, College of Physicians and Surgeons, April 24, 1888.

"As the less fortunate drift into hostility to their more successful brethren and those who by their own ability or by inheritance have been lifted above the struggles of life, lose sight of and sympathy with the workers, the internal relations of crowded communities become dangerous and intolerable. At this point the man of wealth who founds or endows an institution which shall contribute in a large and permanent way to the welfare of the people becomes a statesman as well as a philanthropist. He brings us back to first principles in this recognition of our common origin and interests. We discover that what he is all may become, and that at some time he or his father began with no other capital than brains, character and health. The currents of human sympathy flow and throb between the avenue and the alley, the cottage and the palace. Each recognizes that not by revolution or anarchy, but by the ordinary mutations of fortune they may change places, and upon the prosperous is impressed the lesson of the responsibilities of their position, and upon the poor the opportunities which are open under our institutions to themselves or their children."

"Great fortunes involve grave duties from which there is no escape. The administration of a vast estate is a trust of far-reaching responsibilities. The law does not and cannot say how he shall use it, but the jury of the world is day by day taking testimony, and every right-minded man wants its favorable verdict. He must not squander or waste or hoard, and so long as it is actively employed it does a public service. Strong and masterful men who create and hold together and manage great enterprises which give employment and wages to thousands of people, and who keep their fortunes active in the conduct and development of business are practical benefactors and philanthropists. They are of necessity the hardest workers in their system and often crushed by its weight. But they cannot stop at the point where their roads or mills, mines or factories, furnish the means of living to the healthy and able-bodied. They must contribute in liberal measure for the young, the helpless, the infirm and the aged, in this they are laying up for themselves not only treasures in Heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal, but the sweet incense of gratitude and praise ever wafted to their memories. Said John Howard, the philanthropist, when dying of disease contracted in the service of the unfortunate: 'Let my monument be a sun-dial. I would be useful after my death.'"

Holding Office Does Not Pay.

Notwithstanding the fact that the salaries of many of our public officers are insufficient for the proper maintenance of the incumbents, there is a constant struggle on the part of many to give up their otherwise fair prospects in business for the temporary possession of the official bauble which is dangled before their eyes at every election. As an example of many, we need but refer to ex-Congressman Le Fevre, of Ohio, who says it cost him three or four thousand dollars a year in excess of his salary to get along during each of the eight years he was in Congress, though he did not dissipate or even live extravagantly, until, as he says, "I found, like many others have found, that I would have to give up public life and devote myself to business in order to make provision for my latter days. I have been fairly successful in money matters since; have had peace of mind and surcease of slander, and nothing could now tempt me to reenter public life."

Killed While Fencing.

Paul Fechter, the great dead actor's pet, and the idol of London society, whose beauty was so remarkable that the ladies went wild over him, was killed in Paris the other day while fencing with his brother-in-law. It seems that the latter had just made a lunge at his friendly adversary—they were both good fencers—when his foil snapped in twain, the broken steel piercing his body and inflicting a mortal wound. What makes the death of young Fechter so peculiarly sad is that he died at the hands of his sister Marie's husband. She will be remembered to many Americans as having sung Marguerite in "Faust" while a member of Carl Rosa's Opera Company in London in 1878. She also sang the title role in Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon" in Paris. Thus it will be seen that tragedy in real life and on the stage has been interwoven with this remarkable family. The unfortunate Paul was about thirty years old when killed in the fencing "bout."

What fresh air you have up here," said he, yesterday afternoon, when he went to visit some friends at Caldwell. 'It's so much fresher than we have in Newark." "That's what I've always said," interposed a listener, "and I can't understand why they don't build those large cities out in the country."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Warm enough.

—House flies are becoming numerous.

—A shaft sunk at Bellville for coal struck a very good quality at a depth of 156 feet.

—The excursion tickets to the G. A. R. encampment at Gettysburg will cost only $5.83 from Bellefonte, round trip.

—The Presbyterian church at Milesburg was struck by lightning on Thursday afternoon and burned to the ground.

—Wayne Mower, a much respected citizen of Bedford, committed suicide on Saturday morning. He was temporarily insane.

—Mr. E. C. Humes, we are informed will erect the handsomest structure in in Bellefonte on the site of the building just burned.

—Geistwite & Son's steam saw mill, in Miles township, was destroyed by fire on Monday night of this week. The loss is about $3,000.

—William Stover died on Tuesday at his home in Spring Mills. The funeral occurred on Thursday; interment at Centre Hall,

—The Presbyterian Sunday-school at Milesburg will meet in Boggs' Hall on Sunday morning at the time the Methodist church bell rings.

—Robert Garman's base ball nine and W. Thomas' nine played a game on Wednesday afternoon, Thomas' nine winning by a score of 18 to 9.

—A. C. Moyer & Brother are doing a splendid grocery business in their new location on Allegheny street. Read their advertisement in this paper today.

—The Altoona *Tribune* has been for the past five years and still continues to be the very best daily paper which arrives in this place the same morning it is issued.

—The picnic season was inaugurated on Wednesday evening by a twilight picnic at the Intersection, quite a number of prominent young people resorting thither for that purpose.

—The prospects for a lively and successful celebration on the Fourth of July are becoming better every day. Several bands have already accepted the invitation to be in attendance.

—An Osceola paper publishes a statement that Mrs. Burns, the woman so terribly hurt in Taylor township, is dead. The statement is not true. At latest accounts, Mrs. Burns was improving.

—Col. Henry Royer, of Miles township, is ninety-three years of age. He is still as vigorous as many men of only fifty, and can drive fast horses, work in the harvest field and do other kinds of hard labor.

—David Stover, of Millheim, while working in Potter township the other day, placed a veay heavy load on his wagon. In consequence, the wagon broke while going down hill and ran into the horses, breaking the leg of the most valuable. The animal was shot.

—On Friday we saw the drawings of the patent tubular steam boiler patented in 1842 by Mr. A. S. Valentine, father of Bond Valentine. Since then thousands of them have been used and they were adoped almost universally. It was only one of many patents of which Mr. Valantine was the patentee.

—The roses in Mr. William Jenkins' garden are about as beautiful as any we have ever seen. The bushes are clustered together in the rear part of the yard and include all the fine and rare varieties. Perhaps a more beautiful flower than the rose might have been created, but there certainly never was.

—Our enterprising friend, Mr. W. Bigler Miller, formerly of Speece, Miller & Co., cigar manufacturers, Philadelphia, has formed a partnership with Wm. H. Strockbine, of that city, to manufacture trunks, bags, satchels, etc. Their establishment is 514 Market street, Philadelphia. The numerous friends of Mr. Miller will wish him success.

—People living on Reynolds avenue have had a great many chickens stolen from them lately. But by prompt detective measure they succeeded in fixing the offense on a band of young boys (most of them colored) who have confessed and will not be punished. They should take warning, however, or some of them will find a sojourn in the penitentiary quite necessary.

—Mrs. Della Loneberger, of Centre Hall, who is the happy motber of triplets, has been visited by so many people recently who came to see the children that she could not attend to her household duties. So she announces that she cannot receive visitors until July 4 and 5, which days she will set apart for a public reception for this purpose—sort of a Fourth of July celebration, as it were.

—Mr. Erhard had a disagreeable experience in his grocery store on Wednesday. The bung burst out of the molasses barrel and sent the sweet substance in drenching quantities over a bran new suit which he had just donned for the first time. The stream of molasses struck him fairly in the breast and before it could be stopped had saturated every part of his clothing. Besides ruining his clothes there was the loss of a large quantity of molasses.

Patriotic Lock Haven.

JOHNSON'S NEW TRIAL.

Party Political Meanderings.

BLAINE THE CHOICE OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The Post-Office Squabble.

THE JUDICIAL CONUNDRUM, THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, ETC.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., June 19, 1888.

The average citizen of our young city is just now boiling over with patriotism and lager beer, and if the 4th of July don't hurry along soon we would not like to be held responsible for the direful results that might flow from its delay. We intend to make this year's celebration of the Republic's natal day one long to be remembered. Speaker's stands will be erected on the shady ground around the old Court House, and on the river bank opposite the new Court House, where the eagles can scream and claw the British lion tail and main to its heart's content. Extensive fireworks will be put off in the evening on the bank of the river. The procession will be a monster affair and over two miles long. Floats representing the various businesses of the county will form a division of the parade. We have secured a prominent position for the representation of the DAILY NEWS and the *Fountain* in the parade.

PARTY POLITICS.

Party politics is beginning to get in shape and Joe Furey is kept busy grinding out free trade fodder for hungry readers of the *Clinton Democrat* to masticate. The *Express*, having an eye to the crumbs that fall from Dives' table, is as mild and bland as a sucking dove.

Mr. Shaffer, of the Renovo *Record*, appears to have the inside track for the Democratic nomination for the legislature for a second term. Mr. Tom Myers, a clever G. A. R. member, is also seeking the same nomination, and Hon. L. A Mackey is also spoken of as an independent candidate. The arrangement by which C. S. McCormick was to give up seeking judicial honors and take the Senatorial nomination in its place (which is denied by the Judge's friends) thus far seems to hold good, to the great disgust of our friend Hippie, who, with his friends, will show their muscular powers by some orthodox kicking.

THE JUDICIAL CONUNDRUM

still remains unsolved, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Mayer's friends are looking for a clear track as it is claimed by them that an arrangement with the Republicans was made last year that the latter were to have the sheriff and county treasurer, in consideration of which the Republicans were to make no nomination against Judge Mayer. The Judge's friends now demand the fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Republicans, as they carried out their contract last fall. In consequence of that supposed agreement, about one half of the leaders of the Republican party are in favor of making no judical nomination against Judge Mayer. On the other hand, more than one-half of the rank and file of the Republican party, in connection with about two-thirds of the Democratic voters in the county, are in favor of placing in nomination for district judge

CHARLES CORSS

and electing him, for his known purity of character and ability make him popular with the honest citizens who are members of both political parties, but disliked by the political bosses and boodlers of the two parties.

Woods Caldwell, proprietor of the Irvin House, which is one of the best kept hotels in the State, and who was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, has returned home chuck full of enthusiasm for Cleveland and the red bandanna.

BLAINE THE CHOICE.

The other day we dropped into the office of ex-Postmaster, but now Alderman John W. Harris, and found him filling out an application for an increase of pension for one of Uncle Sam's vets, and when asked who was his choice for President, he answered promptly "Blaine!" Why Blaine? we asked him. "Because all the intelligent, naturalized Irishmen in the country will support the Plumed Knight, and with him as our National standard bearer the Republicans would carry this county by a good majority."

THE JOHNSON TRIAL

will commence on the 10th of September next, a special court having been ordered for the occasion and one hundred jurors summoned, from whom will be selected a jury of twelve men, "good and true," to listen to the confusing appeals of attorneys, the evidence and the Judge, and render a verdict in accordance therewith.

We are creditably informed that if a process can be secured compelling the witnesses for the defense to appear and testify at the trial, that a unanimous verdict of acquittal will be the result. Thus far the Court has hesitated to grant the process required, as the Bill of Rights, the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the Constitution of the United States plainly declare shall be done in just such cases as Johnson's.

The total cost of the former trials of Shaffer, Johnson and the Klines only amounted to $6,300. Divide that amount by three and you have the cost of each trial, which would be $2,000. The cost of a new trial for Johnson will not amount to much over $1,000, even if a cumpulsory process should be issued for the attendance of his witnesses. Would it not be better to expend ten times that amount than have the innocent suffer and the stigma rest upon our Courts that through public parsimony the innocent poor have no security of life or property?

The press of this city, to draw it mildly, have acted strangely in regard to the trial of Johnson. Before and during his former trial its columns contained accusations of his guilt and denunciations of the man, which were made at that time by Shaffer with the hope of getting his case before the Pardon Board, but who, twenty minutes before he was sent into eternity, acknowledged to Johnson and others that no person but himself had anything to do with the killing of the Culveys, and that Johnson was innocent of any knowledge of the crime. Yet our city press, knowing these facts, and when asked to give Johnson's story, becomes as dumb as a clam on the subject.

THE POST OFFICE,

just now, is the bone of contention between the rival factions of the party having favors at its disposal, regardless of civil service reform, waxes warm. (The matter may be settled before this gets into print.) It was currently reported in the city that previous to Mr. Rankin's death he sent for Judge Mayer and other prominent Democrats, and exacted a promise from them that they would secure the appointment for Mrs. Rankin after his death. Since the death of the postmaster Mr. Robert Fleming has loomed up as a positive candidate for the vacant office. Woods Caldwell, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, puts on one of his blandest smiles and says he is willing to serve his party and Uncle Samuel in the capacity of postmaster, whilst in the background can be seen Judge Smith and George Batchelor as dark horses in the race.

OUR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

with Chief Engle at their head, Dreamer Grugan in the middle and Kleckner in the rear rank are just now very busy adjusting the last assessments, which were made a little too late in the season. They meet with much unpleasantness as it has become necessary to increase the valuation of properties to meet the current expenses of the county and pay the interests on its indebtedness. With free trade staring the small homesteaders in the face, wages being reduced all over the country and employment becoming scarcer, is it any wonder he kicks at the increase of his taxes? If taxation continues to increase it will soon be a greater wonder if any of the now small home owners will have any property to tax.

M. A. C.

Hastings' Speech in the Convention.

General D. H. Hastings' speech nominating General Sherman for President was delivered towards the close of the afternoon session on Thursday. He opened by declaring that Pennsylvania was opposed to Grover Cleveland and to a continuance of his administration and that her electoral vote would be cast for the nominees of this convention. Pennsylvania had never faltered in her devotion to republican principles and would not now. Her metropolis was the credit of American liberty and the republican party's birth and baptism were both on her soil. Pennsylvania came to the convention and with great unanimity asks to name a standard bearer who will represent the principles, the traditions and the brightest hopes and aspirations of the republican party. He said the country was tired of shams and the double dealing of the democrats and he reviewed the present acts to show that they had been ruinous to our prosperity as a nation. The people whom he [Hastings] represented pointed to the grand career, beginning with those patriots who rocked the cradle of republicans, to a man whose name is a tower of strength and who was never defeated for any office for which he was nominated. He paid a handsome tribute to Sherman's record as a man, a soldier and a representative of honest government in the interest of the people. Nominate him and there will be no sophistry, no fallacy so plausible as to divert the intelligence and common sense of the people from the vital issue. Nominate him and a sense of security, of safety and of confidence in the future will crystallize into triumph and victory. "I nominate the patriot, the statesman, the honest man —John Sherman."

General Hasting's speech was admirably delivered and was listened to with marked attention. When he had concluded Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was presented by the Ohio delegation to second Senator Sherman's nomination.

BANQUET AT THE BUSH.

Representatives of the State College Have an Enjoyable Festivity in Bellefonte.

It was on Thursday evening, while the celestial fireworks were illuminating the world outside, that about twenty of the brightest young gentlemen of the State College met at the Bush House to enjoy their annual banquet. Very merrily the hours flow by, and a most elegant and attractive *menu* was served, adding to the pleasure of the event. The menu card was not very inviting to a feast, until the second page was looked at. On the outside were the letters and words, "P. S. C. annual banquet." Below this were the skull and keys. On the forehead of the grinning skull were the letters O. N. E., with a diminutive H in the centre of the O. Did it mean "He was one?"—that the owner of the skull was at one time one of these annual banqueters? The date of the banquet and a very frightful sentence were on the same page. Here is what the second page of green satin ribbon displayed, its contents being sufficient to effectually dissipate all mournful reflections occasioned by page 1.

MENU.

Consumme soup.

Broiled shad, butter sauce.

Lamb chops avec French peas.

Spring chicken on toast.

Potatoes a la Saratoga. Asparagus tips.

Roman punch. Cigarettes.

Larded California quail. Lobster salad.

Cream. Ices. Strawberries.

Fruit. Cake.

Olives Pickles.

Coffee.

There was a feast of philosophy and a flow of wit after the above was sufficiently discussed. G. M. Downing was master of toasts, who called for responses to the following very learned sentiments, the page on which they were printed being on black satin:

O N E in the Microcosm,—A A Patterson.

"The world without O N E would be an aching vivd."

O N E in the Microcosm,—J F L Morris.

"O N E makes a noble Soph."

O N E—Prospectus,—H R Leyden.

"A Future, the most brilliant."

O N E in '90,—J C Mock.

"A gold-pursuing, gore imbibing crowd.'

O N E in '91,—3 xn ; j ? s G.

"Behold the child-struggling in the Styx

Advice to the new Brothers,—J M Walker.

"The wisdom of the Greeks."

Choragus,—W H Walker.

The banquet was delightful throughout. The committee who arranged for the festivities was composed of C M Kessler, H N Breneman and H W Mitchell.

THE STORM KING.

Electricity Proves a Destructive Element —A Church Burned and Several People Stunned.

After a week or longer of hot, dry weather, the storm clouds gathered on Thursday about two o'clock p. m. and hung over this community. They did not look particularly threatening, but they precipitated quite a copious quantity of water. The electric flashes were very brilliant and the thunder loud and reverberating. There were two storms—the second being about 3 o'clock—and it was more violent in every way than the first.

The lightning played havoc with the wires of the Telephone Exchange. The explosions in the exchange where like those of powerful fire crackers and continued constantly during the storm. As a consequence the connections near the switch board were entirely burned off and no one could be called after the storm. The temporary deprivation of the use of the phone was severely felt.

At Cowdrick's brickyard, in Coleville, four of the workmen were shocked by an electric bolt, but they were not seriously hurt.

The Presbyterian congregation at Milesburg were the greatest sufferers, their neat little church being struck and burned to the ground. We understand that there was no insurance on the structure, and the loss is about $1,500.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The electric flash first struck the spire of the church and the bell was found to be melted. The lightning pervaded it in every part and the fire burst forth, almost at once, from the entire building.

The Sunday school will be held next Sunday morning in Boggs' Hall. The congregation will meet in the same place for worship in the evening.

The church will be rebuilt, the congregation having $500 which it was intended to apply to the erection of a parsonage. However, the congregation is not rich and any help that can be given them in this time of their need will be thankfully received.

We heard Friday morning that the lightning did much damage in the electric light station here. One of the dynamos was damaged beyond repair and large wires, as thick as a man's finger, were melted as if they had been ropes of snow.

—R. M. Magee, Esq., Thursday morning, showed us a copy of the *Northwest News*, a paper published at Grand Forks, Dakota, the editor of which is Willis R. Bierly, Esq., a gentleman who is a native of this county and who is very well known. He also had journalistic experience in Williamsport and other parts of the country. He is quite scholarly and was Mr. Magee's assistant when the latter was principal of the county normal school. The *Northwest News* looks like a prosperous paper and we hope it is an indication of Mr. Bierly's prosperty.

A YOUNG MAN KILLED.

Budd Cronemiller, of Scotia, Meets with a Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday of last week, Budd Cronemiller, a son of Mr. Jacob Cronemiller of Scotia, was fatally hurt by being run over by the cars. He died on Thursday from the effects of his injuries. The young man was standing on the track near the mines. He did not observe the approach of the cars, which were being run into position for loading. The first car struck him and three or four of the cars passed over his body, mutilating it greatly. His death resulted on Thursday. He was a very excellent young man and his death causes much gloom in the community.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

David Love Instantly Killed and Thomas McCafferty Injured.

The Pittsburg papers, Friday morning, contain brief particulars of a most distressing accident, of which two young men, Thomas McCafferty, son of Richard McCafferty, of this place, and David Love, son of William Love, of near Bellefonte, were the victims. They attempted to board a train on the West Penn road in which they were unsuccessful. Love fell beneath the cars and was killed. McCafferty was badly hurt, though it is stated that he will recover.

All About the Cats and Chickens.

Mr. J. J. Lucas, the well known grocer of Thomas street, writes us the particulars of a misunderstanding with his neighbor—whom he alludes to as a Baptist. It is all because of his cats and his neighbor's chickens. The Baptist, it appears, alleges that Mr. L's, cats kill his chickens and Mr. L. says his cats are guiltless of any such murderous intent, and that all his neighbors' chickens are safe, only they stray away and hide in the grass. Moreover, Mr. Lucas says he has kept his cats in solitary confinement for ten days, which permitted the rats to destroy some of his goods. But, nevertheless, that Baptist neighbor sits out doors, rifle in hand, ready, to shoot the cats, even if they have nine lives apiece. Mr. Lucas even obtained legal advice to the effect that he might turn his felines loose and the Baptist must put the chickens in a pen. But the misunderstanding continues and the cats' lives are in danger.

We sincerely hope that white winged peace will settle down on these two troubled residents of Thomas street and that they will submit their difficulties to arbitration. To tell the truth, neither cats nor chickens seem worth quarreling abou

Discovered after Two Years.

Two years ago the Mineral Mining Company, of Philadelphia, sent through the express company the sum of $29,608 to Shamokin. The train left Philadelphia on the 19th of August, 1868, at 11.20 o'clock. It arrived in Shamokin 6.55 o'clock the next morning, but the money was gone. A young man named Pratt, of Philadelphia, who was merely acting as a substitute for the regular stamping clerk, was arrested and kept in prison three months. Though no evidence was discovered to criminate him his reputation was ruined. The express agent's name was Huber, but he had been so long connected with the company that he was not suspected. Pinkerton detectives were employed. It was noticed that Mr. Huber was spending more money than his salary could permit. He was summoned to Philadelphia and during his absence his house was searched and $21,335 was discovered, much of it in the original packages. The developments are very startling. His son, Frank, still in the employ of the company, will be retained as he was in no way concerned in the theft.

News Notes.

Dr. Blake, of London, says toothache can be cured by mixing two drachms of powdered alum with seven drachms of nitrous spirit of ether and applying it to the tooth.

The Pennsylvania steel works, at Harrisburg, will close down on the 30th inst. in consequence of stagnation in business.

Dr. Stephen Emmons has invented a compound much more powerful than any other previously known explosive. The Dr. claims that with his explosive in a gun forty feet long he can fire a ball twenty-seven miles. The new explosive is called Emmensite.

—Governor Beaver has sent tents to temporarily shelter the 2,000 homeless people in DuBois, by reason of the recent conflagration. He asks the people of the State to send aid in money and clothing to these sufferers. Anything sent to John E. DuBois, chairman of the soliciting committee, DuBois, Pa., will be properly distributed.

—If Senator Allison, of Iowa, should be the nominee at Chicago it would be a source of much local pride to Centre county people. The father and the grandfather, respectively, of the distinguished gentleman were born in this county.

A PLEA FOR EDUCATION.

The Bellefonte Academy and Some Possibilities which it Suggests.

The examinations at the Bellefonte Academy are ended for the school year. As usual at the Academy, they were eminently successful, greatly pleasing the friends of the school in attendance. Never before has the institution been favored with a better faculty than during the past school year. The several members of it worked together in entire harmony and the results attained prove it to have been a year in which the pupils of the school made commendable and thorough progress.

In Mr. James R. Hughes' room the examinations were in the prose and poetic writings in the Latin and Greek classics. The classes showed a great degree of excellence.

In the room of the Principal, Prof. James P. Hughes, the branches in which examinations were conducted covered a wide field of learning. They included Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book keeping, Philosophy and Astronomy. Here again the pupils proved how thoroughly they are prepared in these studies.

English Grammar, Rhetoric, English Literature and Physiology were the studies in which examinations were conducted in Miss Reed's room. The same characteristics of superiority prevailed here. Each pupil is equipped with a fund of learning which forms a substantial foundation to build upon and will be an incentive to future attainments in the same lines of learning.

The last classes were those of Miss Emma Hughes. In addition to Calisthenics, they included Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading and Spelling. The public have seen the perfection of her drills in Calisthenics. It is only necessary to add that the other branches enumerated showed the same degree of progress and excellence.

Just here let us again remind the public that the pupils of the Academy, when they desire to enter College, are admitted to the most celebrated institutions without any examination or the imposing of any condition, giving the pupils themselves a prestige which at once puts them in the lead of their class. Almost invariably they take the honors. A former pupil of the Academy, who spent last year at one of the best colleges in the country, wrote to Mr. James Hughes: "I find it easy to lead classes of young men, many of whom are much brighter intellectually than I. This shows that I owe much to the instruction which I received from you."

These facts furnish only a fresh proof of what the citizens of Bellefonte should have realized long ago—that there is in the Bellefonte Academy an institution of learning of which they have reason to be proud. And yet it is evident to the most casual observer that the school is conducted in the face of tremendous obstacles. The building and the apparatus are inadequate. The material surroundings are shamefully poor—not equal to those of very inferior schools. The school is without endowment and its income gives no assurance that the same excellent faculty can be retained. It is certain that they have, from love of the work here, declined calls to positions which are much more attractive than those they now hold.

What a grand opportunity is here offered some individuals of wealth and liberality to give fresh life and greater usefulness to this school! It has had for years past that which money cannot secure—prestige and success. The danger is that it will lose these because there is a lack of educational pride and public spirit to retain them. There is no way in which money can be better expended than in endowing educational institutions. Where schools and churches exist other enterprises will surely follow, and the schools and churches will exert an elevating influence on all kinds of industry, retaining their benefits and aiding to eliminate all their bad effects. Thus and thus only will an enlightened, happy and progressive community be continued.

Fire Alarm Signals.

A powerful fire alarm whistle has been placed on the Electric Light Station, to be used in the event of fire. It will serve excellently to alarm the community if a fire occurs and to tell in what ward the fire is located.

The signals for fire have been arranged as follows:

One short blow between long ones will indicate that the fire is in the North ward. Thus: —— – —— – ——.

Two short blows between long ones will indicate the South ward. Thus: —— – – —— – – ——.

Three short blows between long ones will tell that the fire is located in the West ward. Thus: —— – – – —— – – – ——.

Telephone subscribers located at or near the fire should promptly call the Exchange, stating the location of the fire. The Exchange will then call the Electric Light Station, where the fire alarm whistle is placed, and from where the alarm will be sounded.

Doctors and Churches.

The doctors of New York City say that Speer's Port Grape wine has proved to be pure, unadulterated, of a fine flaver, and tonic properties, and is unsurpassed for its restorative powers, and they prescribe it as a very superior wine. Churches use it for communion.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Local Department.

—Beautiful sunsets these evenings.

—The public school teachers are happy. Their agony is ended.

—Don't forget to attend the ratification meeting Thursday evening.

—A successful sociable was held in the Presbyterian chapel Friday evening.

—The present commencement exercises of Dickinson College is the 105th.

—Some vicious democrat is blamed with stealing the *Fountain* editor's red bandana.

—All honest and patriotic citizens are rejoicing over the nomination of Gen. Harrison, the next President.

—Tyrone has a wife beater and his neighbors are talking of making him a present of a coat of tar and feathers.

—About forty Indian boys and girls were transferred on Friday from the school at Martinsburg, Blair county, to the Carlisle school.

—For the convenience of down town people, Mr. Will Perlstein is keeping a bulletin board in his store window, giving telegrams from the Chicago convention.

—Harry Dean and James McFarland, of Tyrone, whilst enjoying themselves on a swing fell a distance of thirty feet to the ground seriously injuring both of them.

—The wife and little son of the late Durbin Gray, Esq., of Bellefonte, are visiting the Crissman family on South Front street, says the Philipsburg *Daily Journal*.

—The Tyrone *Herald* says that Connell and Batemen who started the recent fire were sentenced to five years each solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary.

—The business men of Philipsburg are taking a great interest in the Fourth of July celebration. Already fifty teams drawing exhibits have been reported to the committee.

—Geo. McMullen, a young man of Path Valley, Huntingdon Co., whilst plowing in the field, last Friday, was struck by lightning and he and the two horses were killed.

—Margaret McGarron, of Pittsburgh, tried starting a fire with coal oil, and was burned to death. Mrs. William Harpster, of Gaysport, Blair county, did the same thing, and met the same end.

—Almost unlimited quantities of water have fallen during the pest few days in the severe storms. They have done great good and perhaps a a little damage in washing the dirt away from the roots of plants.

—Hon. Russell A. Alger, who was a conspicuous figure among the Republican presidential aspirants at the Chicago convention, has forwarded a check of $250 for the relief fund in aid of DuBois sufferers.

—The delegates elected by the Agricultural society to represent that body in the meeting of the Board of Trustees of State College are: D. F. Fortney, Esq., Capt. Austin Curtin, and Mr. George Dale, of Lemont.

—The Bell's Gap railroad company run a special train to DuBois to afford visitors an opportunity to see the ruins of the great fire. The best part of it was they donated twenty per cent. of the receipts to the sufferers.

—The young ladies belonging to the Fontenelle club gave a picnic at the Intersection on Friday. It was a leap-year affair, the ladies managing the arrangements and bearing all the expenses. The gentleman are always glad to be entertained that way.

—The Republican convention in Chicago deemed it advisable not to make a nomination until Monday. Meanwhile, they spent Sunday in earnest prayer for guidance and their selection, made under such circumstances, will surely be the winning one.

—The lightning did considerable damage in Tyrone on Sunday afternoon. It struck the spire of the Methodist church, destroying that graceful part of the structure. It also tore off the roof of a dwelling house. No one was injured, so far as we are informed.

—The Protective League meeting on Monday evening was an exceedingly enthusiastic one. A speech was made by John G. Love, Esq., and there were hearty cheers for Gen. Harrison, the ticket and the platform. The Bellefonte band visited the League and rendered very fine music.

—What in the world did those young ladies mean by throwing a pitcherful of water on the devoted heads of the young gentlemen who sat in front of a prominent boarding house Friday evening? The night was warm enough for a bath, but its arrival was entirely too sudden and startling to be agreeable.

—Two of the fans were put in the Bush House on Saturday and they work charmingly. Saturday was a hot day, but beneath the fans there was a lively, cool circulation of air. The effect was attractive, as we noticed by the number of men who crowded into the bar room where one of the fans was located.

The State's College.

ANOTHER COMMENCEMENT EVENT AT THAT INSTITTTION.

The Week Begins Under Favorable Auspices.

The commencement exercises of the State Agricultural College began on Sunday afternoon with a sermon by Dr. Rev. B. L. Agnew, D D., of Philadelphia. The sermon was an admirable effort and the College chapel was full to overflowing.

It is unnecessary to say that the College looks very beautiful. Its green lawn is of almost interminable extent. It is now perfectly smooth and the color is the liveliest, green, dotted by trees and bushes. All the surroundings of the College are increasing in beauty, and numerous fine structures in progress of erection. A few were recently completed. We were delighted with the appearance of the new Presbyterian chapel—Gothic in style. The new Methodist church edifice vies with it in beauty.

An Armory Hall is being erected, the foundation being completed. This and many other of the new buildings are in view from the observatory of the College building, away up above the seven stories which mark its height. Away off in the distance are Pine Grove and Lemont and the location of Bellefonte is visible. Yes, even Shingletown is there in all her glory. There is abundance of room for Shingletown to grow.

There are a great many interesting places inside the College.—Students in the laboratory have made a dynamo and with their neat little 2-horse power engine were manufacturing their own electric light. While we were there they illuminated eight burners of ten candle power each. The museum contains a fine collection of birds, insects, reptiles, etc., indigenous to this region. It is remarkable how many varieties there really are. The Mechanics Arts building is in full sway of activity. Numerous beautiful and perfect specimens of work in iron and wood, executed by students, are on exhibition here. Without doubt, by the time the students have completed this course, they will be expert mechanics. Prof. Osmond presides over the laboratory and Prof. Buckhout over the museum.

The following students will graduate on Thursday morning, each one taking part in the exercises of that occasion: William Marion Porter, of Petersburg; James Reuben Rose, Allegheny City; George Miller Downing, West Chester; James Creighton Hickman, Calcutta, Ohio; Harry Marshall McClaran, Pittsburg; George C. McKee, State College; William Parry Jones, Minersville; Miss Annie Malinda Waite, Stormstown; Miss Caroline Rebecca Hunter, Stormstown.

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

The membership of the State College Y. M. C. A. exceeds fifty. They held their anniversary in the evening of Monday, the chapel being comfortably filled for the occasion. The platform in the chapel was appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens. Dr. Atherton, Mr. Gilkey and the orator of the evening occupied seats on the platform, and after the choir had rendered the anthem, "He shall Come Down Like Rain," Mr. Gilkey introduced the speaker, who was Rev. J. T. McCrory, of Pittsburg.

His subject was an attractive and startling one.

A WORLD CRISIS.

Time—the first day of the week more than eighteen and half centuries ago—a week which has become historic and is known throughout the Christian world as Passion week. Place—an ancient city of the East—Jerusalem—a city whose foundations were laid before the time of the Pharaohs by earth's sublimest poet, long centuries before blind Homer sung of Troy.

Occasion—a great religious festival which had brought up thousands from every nation to Jerusalem.

Person—a humble Jew of despised Nazareth—a carpenter who for a few years has been a religious teacher and concerning whom many marvelous stories are afloat. His words and deeds were truly wonderful. "Never man spake like this man," was the verdict of the educated through his enemies, while the common people hung upon the gracious words that fell from his lips and were moved and thrilled by him as though he were some mighty master of enchantments. He is now addressing a vast concourse of people in the streets of Jerusalem. Strange things were transpiring in these far off and eventful days. The world seemed to be passing through one of those crises that have marked its history. The world of the seen and the unseen seemed drawing close together. Things were seen and heard and felt that made it evident that heaven was not very far away from earth, that God was drawing nearer to men. Listen! some said it thundered, then others thought an angel spoke to him. He tells them it is God who speaks and that He announces a world crisis. The moment of destiny has arrived—the battle of the ages is to be fought. "Now" said Jesus, "is the crisis of this world." That contest culminated on Calvary, where Jesus died and in dying put his heel upon the devil's head. A glance over the history of the world shows us these two forces of good and evil in ceaseless and deadly conflict. The history of the world is a strange, sad one. It begins with murder—fratricidal murder. It calls for judgments that sweep the race from the face of the earth and wash it from its sickening, unutterable polutions. The forces of the good wielded a power that was omnipotent. Without a figure the red hot thunder bolt was hurled from the skies, the world was shaken to its everlasting foundations, tribes and nations were literally stamped out of existence by the terrible trend of disoluting judgments for their intolerable crimes. But the contents of those forty dark and dreadful centuries at the beginning were but the skirmishes incident to the great battle of the campaign. Calvary was the Waterloo or Gettysburg of the war in the rebellion against Heaven. The great Captain of Salvation, the crucified, but risen and exalted Jesus was to swing all the forces of this world into line for the redemption of the world. All the social, political educational commercial, industrial and spiritual forces are to be marshalled by Him for final victory. God tells us that in a hundred places in his Word. Nebuchadnezzar's vison of the great image, demolished by the stone hurled by an invisible hand, is proof of this; and with what rapturous hope we see these forces falling into line to-day. The power of the cross is making itself felt in the social world. The great surges of visciousness, that occasionally roll up on the shore from the restless ocean of humanity and threaten to submerge the world soon recede and are lost in the depths, which the great current of reform and social progress rolls in and on and on. Mightier far than the pull of the heavenly bodies on the lides of the sea is the influence of the Son of Righteousness on the currents of social life. And in politics, this nation of sixty millions of people has made the highest possible attainment of civil society. Self-government is the higest possible attainment of civil-government, and all that remains is to perfect it in its application to the needs of society and extend it over the world. Christ is the life and inspiration of intellectual progress. All the grand educational forces are falling into line for the world's salvation. So with commercial and industrial forces. The brain and the brawn that directs and build up the great commercial and industrial enterprises of the world are falling into line. The spirit that directs the affairs of the church has taken its place in the center of these enterprises and like that mighty Corliss engine of our Centennial exposition it moves every wheel and shaft and belt, and every separate piece of the machinery of this grand world enterprise. This motto in the flying scroll of your college seal means Christ,—Virtue, Liberty, Independence,—they had their origin in His work, and they are being established in the world by His power. Let the young men who would live to some purpose put themselves under his leadership, imbibe his spirit and do his will and the world will be indebted to you when your work is ended and heaven will have reward and honor for you.

The entire address was a noble effort. "A Psalm of Life" was sung by a ladies' trio, after which the audience was dismissed.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Events in the Village of Gatesburg.

GATESBURG, June 25, 1888.

This place was made lively on Saturday evening by a party of people who came from Tyrone. Most of them were married people. They occupied one of Mr. Hagon's best turnouts and enjoyed the trip immensely. They came to visit Mr. John W. Rider and his wife and consisted almost entirely of his children. This had been the early home of most of them, marriage and business having taken them to Tyrone and vicinity. They brought sufficient refreshments for their entertainment. Remaining with their aged relatives an entire day, they returned on Sunday evening to Tyrone.

This community was visited on Saturday evening by a very heavy rain. It was greatly needed. Being accompanied by very little wind, it was exceedingly acceptable. By it and another equally heavy shower on Sunday evening the cisterns filled and everything received a fresh impetus of growth. The fruit crop, at least so far as apples are concerned, will be small, they having nearly all fallen from the trees.

Jos. S. Myers has got Chaney & Thompson's barn framed ready for raising, but has to wait on the wall which is now under headway and will soon be completed.

We expect to have a double wedding in our town in the near future. Your travel to Bald Eagle was not in vain; was it, Jacob and Isaac?

Children's day will be observed in the Lutheran church at this place on the second Sunday in July. It is the first time the occasion has been observed in this place, and because of the absence of the pastor at the regular time it is postponed until the time mentioned. But it will be so much better because of the postponement. There will be singing by the younger pupils of the school. It will be of an unusually excellent description and worth coming a long distance to see and hear. May it be a time long to be pleasantly remembered by all present.

Mr. William Houts and wife spent Sunday at the home of the latter's father, Martin Gates. SPRING.

The "Republican" for 25 Cents

The coming campaign is to be one of the most important in the history of the Republican party. For the first time our opponents have thrown off the mask and stand out in their true light as the avowed enemies of Protection to American Industries. Many of them believe, or profess to sincerely believe, that Free Trade will prove to be in the best interest of the country. This campaign, therefore, is to be a battle of principles more than men. It will be a battle in which the humblest as well as the highest will have a deep personal interest; it affects each citizen vitally; the policy of Free Trade or Protection affects the price of labor and the price of every product that is made in our manufacturies or grown on our farms.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN will fearlessly and earnestly advocate the principles of the Republican party and Protection to American farmers and mechanics. We feel that it is important that every citizen should educate himself upon this great subject, and the REPUBLICAN will spare no pains to make this important question plain to the humblest citizen. In order that the paper may come within the reach of all we have concluded to make the following low offer which will be less than the cost of the white paper.

We will furnish the REPUBLICAN from now until after the campaign is over and the result announced for

ONLY 25 CENTS.

This should place this paper in the hands of all—even the poorest person in this county. We will give you the best county paper in the State five months for the small sum of 25 cents.

Rates to Gettysburg.

ROLAND, Pa., June 23d, 1885.

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir: I was pretty sure the rates of fare to Gettysburg, as published in the papers and as notices to R. R. agents, were in error, and also that explanation as to routes had not been given in connection with the publishing of the rates. Therefore I wrote Thos. J. Stewart, A. A. G., of the Dept. to call at the R. R. office and find out about it. The following is his letter to me on the subject:

"There does appear to be some trouble about rates, but it seems to have been an error in computation. I quote from letter received this day from R. R. office, in answer to my call on the officials. From all stations south and west, of Milesburg, *not inclusive*, rates as quoted in circular No. 867, route of tickets being via Tyrone. *From Milesburg* $5.47 either via Lock Haven or via Bellefonte and Lewisburg. From Bellefonte $5.37 via Lemont and Lewisburg only. From all stations north and east of Milesburg, via Lock Haven only, as quoted in circular No. 867, except Beech Creek which is $5.27, Curtin $5.47, Howard $5.47. We have instructed agents accordingly."

A. A. G. Stewart, after quoting the letter from R. R. officials, says: "There is no 1 cent rate for rebels or anybody else, I am assured we have as low rates as any one." That was written by him in answer to the statement published in regard to Southern and Western men, being carried at one cent per mile.

Truly yours,

AUSTIN CURTIN.

Thanks of the M. E. Conference Acknowledged.

Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., of this place, has received the following letter acknowledging the receipt of the resolution in reference to General Sheridan, adopted by the M. E. Conference.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE U. S. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 25.

Dear Sir: I am desired by General Sheridan to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., transmitting resolution of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The sympathy for him in his illness and the kind wishes for his recovery therein expressed have afforded the General much gratification and he desires me to ask you to thank the Conference for him. Yours truly.

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Colonel & A. D. C.

Rev. D. S. MONROE, D. D.,
Secretary of the General Conference, Methodist Episcopal church, New York City.

Arrangements for the Fourth.

This week, beginning Monday, a committee of the Bellefonte Silver Cornet Band will visit the people of the town to solicit contributions to the festival which they propose to give on the Fourth of July. It is unnecessary for us to ask for them a cordial welcome and a generous response. To make their festival a success will accomplish two objects—it will greatly encourage the band, which is an institution which Bellefonte should not be without, and it will be only a slight contribution to a celebration of the Fourth of July, which should not go unobserved in this patriotic community. In addition to this, we propose that the citizens present to the band a sum of money with which to purchase fireworks. The band can appoint a committee to receive this fund and attend to this part of the celebration.

The Undine Hose Company will be in attendance at the festival and co-operate with the Band in rendering the celebration a success. Several other bands from the county will be here and the prospects are that the town will be quite lively.

Personal Pencilings.

Clevan Dinges spent Sunday in Williamsport.

John Bowl, of Pleasant Gap, has been granted a pension.

Mrs. David I. Parsons is spending a few days with friends at Hecla.

Mr. Will Furst took two honors in his class at Princeton College this year.

Mrs. Johnson, of Chester county, is a guest of her niece, Mrs. Hicks, on Linn street.

Mr. F. C. Richards is breaking ground for a handsome dwelling house on Linn street.

Mr. Will Furst, son of Judge A. O. Furst, arrived home from Princeton on Thursday.

Mr. Showers, who erected a frame residence on East Lamb street, is now occupying it.

Mr. George Jackson, Jr., after quite an extended absence from Bellefonte, is at home again.

We notice that Mrs. W. E. Burchfield and family, of Philipsburg, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. William B. Rankin is preparing to erect two frame dwelling houses on his lots north of Beaver street.

Messrs. Alf Wiland, C. F. Deininger and Wit McCormick, Centre Hall citizens, are at present in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Julia Valentine, of Baltimore, the venerable mother of Mr. Robert Valentine, is visiting at his residence here.

S. E. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, passed the examination at the Lock Haven Normal and will graduate at that institution on June 28.

Mrs. Larimer and Miss Lide Furey, who went to the West some time ago, are now tarrying in Omaha, Nebraska, with their friends.

Mr. Thomas McCafferty did not return to Bellefonte on Saturday, the physician at the hospital being unwilling to permit him to undertake the journey.

Mrs. Read, of near Clearfield, is at present visiting her parents and other relatives on Curtin street in this place. She was formerly Miss Cordie Minsker.

Rev. Dr. Gray, of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, it is said, has dedicated more churches and married more preachers than any other man in Central Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ed. P. Butts is clerking in the office of George L. Potter, insurance agent, until the beginning of the next term of State College when he will enter that institution.

Mr. Daniel Garman has torn away the fence in front of his residence and will replace it with a handsome iron fence which will be built upon a stone base and will be, in every respect, very elegant.

Mr. Philip E. Young, agent for the Travelers Accident Insurance Company, went to Corning, N. Y., Monday to attend commencement exercises and to visit at his home. He is a graduate of '87 of the Corning Academy.

C. K. Sober who lives two miles east of Spring Mills, is, without doubt, the most expert marksman in Central Pennsylvania. In two recent trials he broke 22 glass balls out of a possible 25 and 8 out of a possible 9.

J. S. Hill, of Boston, Massachusetts, manufacturer of a very fine shoe for which E. Graham & Son are sole agents, spent Sunday in Bellefonte. He is very much pleased with the town and also with Mr. Graham's agency for his shoe. Mr. Graham has done as well as, or better than any one else in a town of this size. The shoe seems to be well suited to the hills of Bellefonte.

—Prayer and Bible reading, day by day, ought to be something more than a form. They ought to be a joy to those who practice them. Yet if one has no joy in them, he would do better to continue their practice until he finds them a means of joy to him. Speaking of the importance of training children to read the Bible reverently and regularly, Bishop Ryle said on one occasion, to those to whom he was commending this duty: "I know well you cannot make this anything more than a form: there is no telling the amount of sin which a mere form may indirectly restrain." And as it is with Bible reading, so it is with any other good habit; it is to be adhered to even as mere form, than not to be adhered to at all.

—Among the roses that bloom in the Summer tra la and the mock oranges, pinks, etc., ad infinitum, those in the yard of Miss Jacob's residence, on the corner of Lamb and Penn street, are certainly peculiary fine. On this fact there is no discount. The roses have been blooming during the past two weeks in royal magnificence. No art can equal the beauty of these flowers, and Miss Jacobs and all others who are cultivating them are to be congratulated on their taste and success.

SHORT AND SPICY.

Notes About People and Events in Snow Shoe.

A horse belonging to M. P. Boak, at Gorton Heights, perished with heat last Thursday.

The Bing Brothers, of Unionville, have the contract for repainting Cameron Boak's residence.

Miss Ellen Murphy, aged 14 years, daughter of James Murphy, of Moshannon, Pa., died Saturday morning June 15, of consumption. She was buried Monday at 10 o'clock in the Catholic Cemetery at Snow Shoe.

Cameron Lucas, youngest son of Wm. Lucas, the merchant, is ill with Typhoid fever.

Mr. Jacob Snyder and wife of Snow Shoe Intersection, are visiting friends at Snow Shoe. Mrs. Snyder was formerly a Miss Wood of this place.

Mr. Stevens, the verdant looking assessor from Burnside township, had a hard struggle to get any beer in Bellefonte last Thursday. The bartenders all thought him under age.

You had better come in out of the rain, Jammie, and not set out cabbage plants on Sunday.

Mr. James Nolan, son of Mrs. E. A. Nolan, proprietor of the Mountain House, returned home last Thursday. He has been attending college at Media, Pa.

T. B. Budinger has just had a handsome portico erected in front of his residence, which improves its appearance very much.

Mr. Daniel Williams and family have moved to Belford, Clearfield county, Pa.

Superintendant Marsteller and James Irwin drove to Bellefonte last Thursday to attend the appeal. Several exausted mines were still on the tax list.

Snow Shoe was visited by several very severe rain storms Sunday afternoon that washed out the garden truck and drownded a good many spring chickens.

Messrs. Miles, Taylor and Colebrecker, accompanied by other good Odd Fellows from Milesburg, paid the Snow Shoe Lodge a visit last Friday night.

Several of our young men, having heard that some young ladies were to be immersed at Bellefonte on Sunday, hired rigs and drove in to see it take place, but were caught in the rain storms, and ducked almost as bad as the young ladies, and nearly spoiled their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes.

A Diabolical Deed.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* relates the following particulars of a most dastardly attempt to destroy the lives of several persons:

On last Tuesday night a most horrible attempt to blow up a house full of people at Loch Lomond mines was made and what might have been an awful tragedy was frustrated by the merest accident. The facts are as follows: On Sunday before last the Hungarian, at Loch Lomond mine got into a drunken row, which resulted in two men receiving slight pistol shot wounds and one being cut with a knife. The principals in the fracas were arrested and fined. A man named Charles Davis, who lives at the mine, helped to arrest the Hungarians, and one of them, John Beloch, became very angry and threatened vengeance against Davis, who, being a courageous man, treated the threats lightly. On Tuesday night Davis family had all gone to bed and were fast a sleep, except Mrs. Davis, who thought she heard a little noise outside. She arose and went to the window and through the darkness she saw somebody; apparently trying to set fire to the house. She wakened her husband, and he rushed down and out and saw John Beloch running away from the place. On examination, Mr. Davis found a burning fuse, which he extinguished, and then found that the other end of the fuse was inserted in a *fifty pound key of blasting powder*, which was placed directly under the centre of the house, which is a double house and sets up on posts. Two families live in the house, and if Beloch's murderous plan had succeeded they would have been blown to atoms. Beloch was arrested and sent to Clearfield jail. He made no effort to deny his crime and only said he was sorry that he didn't succeed, and says he will kill Davis yet. He will not kill him for several years though if he gets his dues.

—"I cannot do it and will not try." That sounds like the despairing wail of a disappointed man. It is a patent medicine, intended for those who have tried for success and have failed. It is warranted to have the same soothing effect that the conclusion about the grapes had on the fox. If taken in sufficiently large doses it will make a man a helpless nonentity. It is a narcotic that does more harm than good. It puts to sleep the very ones who need waking. The fact is, discouragement is satisfied laziness. Those who better themselves and get the grapes do not think they are sour. A true man is not necessarily discontented, but he is ever aspiring. He would do more—be more—get more. He does not care for absolute contentment. The utmost he will admit is that contentment, with riches, is better than without them.

MARRIED.

STEIN—CAMPBELL.—On the 22d of June, by Rev. R. Hamill D. D., Prof. Thomas S. Stein, of Fredericksburg, Pa., and Miss Sallie E. M. Campbell, daughter of Mr. George W. Campbell, of Linden Hall.